FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,105 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895. NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 646

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1895

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

A call has been issued for a negro state convention at Raleigh September 11.

It is estimated that Americans who went abroad this season spent nearly $100,000,000 in gold in Europe.

The Duke of Orleans, head of the Royalist party in France and claimant to the throne, has come to the sensible conclusion that, even if a monarchy is desirable for himself and family, he cannot down the French Republic. He will quit subsidizing Royalist newspapers and give up the offices of the Royalist committee in Paris.

The railroads of this country carried last year 583,248,007 passengers, 675,129,747 tons of freight, and earned $1,080,305,015, on which the net profit was $322,539,276. Receipts from other sources increased their revenue to $419,016,19, but they paid out in interest, rentals, dividends, &c., $429,484,953, or $10,-468,234 more than they netted.

Senator Vest was recently asked to explain the action of Kentucky and Iowa. "I cannot express an opinion," said he, "regarding Iowa until I know how the convention was constituted. If it was similar to that of Kentucky, composed of State officials and office-holders, it is no criterion of public sentiment. They would naturally coincide with Cleveland and Carlisle."

The following are the receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1st: Galveston 1,020,314 bales; New Orleans 583,498; Mobile 251,117; Savannah 944,249; Charleston 427,752; Wilmington 234,543; Norfolk 470,958; Baltimore 118,893; New York 187,847; Boston 335,-453; Newport News 33,630; Philadelphia 127,-149; West Point 286,214; Brunswick 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 159,144. Total 7,923,-490 bales.

It is not difficult to predict the probable course of the legislation of the Parliament just assembled. It will present, says the New York World, the familiar spectacle of a Tory majority carrying out Liberal ideas. This has been the history of much of the reform legislation of Great Britain in this present century, and it marks a contrast between the policy of parties in the two great English-speaking countries. Republicanism, which is the Toryism of this country, differs from the Toryism of Great Britain in not having sense enough to profit by Democratic ideas when it comes into power.

At the opening of the season at Ritchfield Springs, a strangely beautiful and unknown young woman was the observed of all observers. She waltzed with rare grace and abandon and when the music stopped fell on the floor in a rigid state. The doctor declared she was in the cataleptic state. It is reported that she was a beautiful girl from a farm who had never been to a ball or daneed in her life, that she was hypnotized by a stranger, dressed in borrowed finery, and carried to the ball entirely without her knowledge or volition. The hypnotizer is to be prosecuted by the girl's father who is a well-to-do respectable farmer.

In a communication written to the Richmond (Va.) Times from San Francisco, Col. John S. Mosby says that Secretary Stanton ordered the paroling of all Confederates in Virginia on the same terms given to Gen. Lee, "excepting the guerilla chief Mosby." The day after this order was received by Gen. Hancock, Gen. Grant ordered him to give Mosby the same terms with the rest, and it was done. This, says the New York World, is without doubt an authentic statement of a point of history long in dispute, and it throws an interesting side-light on Gen. Grant's mental attitude towards the civilians of the War Department.

Rear Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European station, when he speaks upon the subject is emphatic in his condemnation of the missionaries in Turkey. He says he has found that one of the most prominent Sunday School teachers in Syria spent three years in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa., and that taken altogether they are a bad lot. The cause of all the trouble, Admiral Kirkland asserts, is that relying upon the protection of the American Government, the missionaries defy the local laws, and the action of the authorities do not merit the dispatch of a warship at every appeal made by the missionaries, most of which are not true.

At the end of the civil war the Government had 671 ships in its navy, with 7,600 officers. Of the officers only one-seventh had been educated by the Government, and only 277 of the ships were Government built. Out of total revenues of $300,000,000 Germany spends $110,000,000 for army and navy; England $180,-000,000 out of $488,000,000, and France $174,-000,000 out of $670,000,000. Dr. Mendes, who gives these figures, estimates the annual military expense of the United States at $80,000,-000 but this omits $140,000,000 for military pensions. When these are included our total military expenses are greater than those of any other country, with the possible exception of Russia.

The Manufacturers' Record, in its weekly review of Southern business interests, says one of the best signs of the times is the rapid expansion of steamship service between Southern ports and Europe. During the last few days a number of important announcements have been made for new steamship lines from Norfolk to Hamburg, one from Pensacola to Liverpool, one from New Orleans to Colon, and the organization of a company to run regular steamship lines from Galveston to several European ports. New enterprises for the week include a company to build a mill at Anderson, S. C.; a cotton mill at Louisville, Ky.; a cotton mill at Toccoa, Ga.; one at Midville, Ga.; one at Mocksville City, N. C., two cotton compresses in Arkansas; a cotton oil mill in Louisiana; a cotton compress in Mississippi; a $10,000 compress company, a $50,000 compress company and a $10,000 cotton gin company in Texas. Other enterprises for the week include a $100,000 fertilizer company in Florida, two coal mining companies and a water works in Kentucky; $33,000 water works in Tennessee, a $10,000 hay press company in Texas, a $50,000 tobacco company and $50,-000 ice works in Virginia, and coal mines and coal companies in West Virginia.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Arthur Master, son of Lord Arthur Master, of London, fell from a second story window at Middleboro, Ky., and was fatally injured. He is a cousin of the Marquis of Salisbury. ——Spelman Bros., importers and dealers in toys and novelties, New York have made an assignment. The firm has been established about fifty years, and carried a stock valued at $250,000. ——The entire Alexandria (Va.) plant of the Standard Oil Company, except the tanks, were burned, including a considerable quantity of oil in barrels. The loss is about $5,000; no insurance. ——The German torpedo boat S41 capsized and sank in the North sea. Thirteen of her crew were drowned. ——Mayor John Beekham, who has been in ill health for some months, has tendered his resignation as Mayor of the city of Alexandria, Va. ——Julius D. Detmers, aged 70 years, committed suicide at his home in Norfolk, Va. He shot himself in the right side of the head with a pistol. Detmers was a native of Germany. ——Two Roumania trainers and exhibitors of performing bears have been arrested in Debreczin, in the Haiduck district of Hungary, charged with having fed their animals with human flesh. In the course of their examination the men admitted that they had killed four boys, cut their bodies into pieces and fed their bears with the flesh. The confession of the prisoners aroused popular indignation to the highest pitch. ——The corporation of the city of Lyons, following the example of other large cities, and the general council of the Rhone, have passed a resolution opposing the proposed exhibition in Paris in 1900, on the ground that it would derange the business of the country and unduly favor Parisian capital to the detriment of other cities. ——Wm. Beneditti and Alessandri, rival candidates for the Canton of Pedicroee, Corsica, fought a duel with pistols, with the result that Alessandri was killed. The duel grew out of a violent newspaper quarrel. ——The towns of Pinotepa and Naceonsi, in Mexico, were terribly shaken up by earthquake shocks.—— A Washington City merchant commits suicide as the only way possible to get out of debt. ——The election in the Tenth Congressional district of Georgia takes place October 2nd; payment of taxes is prerequisite to registration. ——The first bale of new cotton for the State was sold Friday at Morven, in Anson county, at 8 cents. ——Boys digging in the uncompleted cellar of the Holmes house at Irvington, the suburb of Indianapolis, found the feet of Howard Pietzel; the grand jury find a true bill against Holmes. ——Ex-Postmaster General Bissell was tendered the vacant seat on the Federal Supreme court, but would not accept it. ——The coroner's jury of New York held six men responsible for the deaths caused by the collapse of the Ireland building. ——In the pacing race at Fleetwood, N. J., Robert J. won, John R. Gentry, the North Carolina horse, coming out third in the first heat and second in the others.—— The Attorney General of New York has been petitioned to bring suit to break up the Tobacco trust. ——Oscar Baughman, alderman; Ellis Brown, ex-city marshal, and Charles Henry, ex night watchman of the city of Lewiston, Ill., have been arrested, charged with the burning of the court house of Fulton county at Lewiston on the night of December 14th last. All have made confessions and all have been bound over to the grand jury.—— The annual epidemics of contagious diseases which inflict Mishawka, Ind., have been found to be caused by the great number of dead animals in the waterworks reservoir.—— The law officers of the Government are considering the question how further to proceed with the case to repeal the Berlinger patent of the Bell Telephone company which was dismissed by the Federal Court of Appeals. ——Turkey complains to Russia and France of England's action in the Armenian affair, but gets little comfort ——Minister Denby has been heard from by cable; he explains his long silence and announces that Consul Hixson, accompanied by Commander Newell is investigating the Ku-Cheng riots, tully assisted and protected by the Chinese authorities; a considerable number of convictions have been secured. ——The gold reserve is now only a very little over $100,000,000.—— Chunks of charred human flesh and bones were found in a house at Irvington, Ind., once occupied by H. H. Holmes, supposed to be the place of murder of Howard Pietzel.—— The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in St. Petersburg asserting that Nihilism is now more active throughout Russia than at any time since the death of the Czar Alexander II. The Nihilists have gradually grown bolder since the accession of the new Czar to the throne. Recently the police have quietly made a number of arrests and more are expected.—— Governor Carr offers a reward for Arthur Tuttle, who killed a negro prisoner and he honors the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina for Charles Lloyd, charged with murder. ——The distillers, independent of the recognized Whisky Trust, met in New York and formed an association to be known as the Independent Distillers' Protective Association, for mutual protection. The object of the organization it is said is not to raise prices, but to furnish the trade at the lowest cost of production, and to retain its good will. ——Marion Butler says it is now time for the white men of the South to get together. ——The auditor for the treasury decides that Mr. Ransom can draw no pay until his appointment is confirmed by the Senate. ——B. A. Bass, a merchant of Atlanta, was shot in an alley behind the Aragon hotel while on the way to his store; there is doubt whether it was suicide or murder. ——The withdrawal of $2,250,000 in gold Friday, reduced the treasury gold reserve below the limit, but the bond syndicate deposited $1,-000,000, which brought it to $100,456,634; the syndicate has deposited $10,000,000 above its contract price of the bonds. When will the limit be reached. ——The fireman on a Pennsylvania railroad engine was decapitated by his engine passing under a lowered coal tipple. ——Spain has sent more troops to Cuba; Gen. Salcedo says it is absolutely necessary that a large body of troops should be sent to Cuba. ——The sheriff of Middlesex county, N. J., was sent a dynamite bomb. ——An excursion train was wrecked near Macon, Ga.; two excursionists were killed and several wounded, some of whom may die.—— The Defender won the race Friday against Vigilant, and was chosen as the yacht to race against the Valkyrie. ——Federal officials arrested twenty Cubans, assembled at Penn's Grove, N. J., armed and ready to sail for Cuba.

Benedict Again.

Atlantic Constitution.]

Enter upon the festive scene Brer Benedict, of Wall street. In the distance, the yacht Oneida, with the president standing on the deck with a speaking trumpet in his mighty hand. When this picturesque combination appears above the political horizon it behooves the common people of the republic to take off their ragged hats, bend their heads and listen with awe while the oracle speaks. We use the term oracle advisedly. Two years ago the Constitution called attention to the fact that E. C. Benedict, Wall street operator and owner of the famous yacht Oneida, which was used as a ferry boat between New York and Buzzard's Bay, was the financial oracle of the administration.

Whether E. C. Benedict had hoodooed the president with his princely yacht or by the ease with which he mingled his own gas with that of Chicago is not known. But it was true then and it is true now that whatever financial scheme met the approval of Brer Benedict was sure to be indorsed by Mr. Cleveland; and now Benedict announces his intention of retiring the greenback currency at once and without waiting for discussion that could only delay the great reform which the contractionists have in view—namely, the retirement of all the greenbacks.

There is nothing new in this proposition, but it becomes significant when the financial mentor and mouthpiece of Mr. Cleveland announces that he will vote against the democratic party unless it comes out squarely for the retirement of the greenback currency. Whatever Benedict says goes, and if Benedict says he will vote against the democratic party if it is not in favor of retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes, we may be sure that Mr. Cleveland will follow his illustrious exemplar.

The Constitution does not set up for a prophet, but if our readers will turn to the files of the paper and read what was editorially said would be the result of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, they will perceive that our predictions have been very faithfully fulfilled. We said that prices would be lower when the purchasing clause was repealed. They fell nearly 20 per cent. We said that bonds would have to be issued to maintain the gold reserve. They were issued to the extent of $162,000,000, and the end of the issue is not in sight. We said that if the gold standard was maintained the paper currency of the country would have to be contracted. Mr. Benedict, speaking for himself and for Mr. Cleveland, says that the greenbacks must go. This is undoubtedly true, if we are to maintain the British gold standard. But are we to maintain it? That rests with the people.

When the scheme for unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was up for consideration, The Constitution protested that it meant the single gold standard, pure and simple. But a great many good democrats said no. Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, declared in the house that it was the first step toward the free coinage of silver. Mr. Voorhees, in the senate, made the same declaration. Newspaper editors who are now advocating the single gold standard declared that they were in favor of unconditional repeal because it would lead to the remonetization of silver. Many congressmen declared that they voted for unconditional repeal because they had the highest assurance that it was merely the first step toward the free coinage of silver. These assurances came straight from the white house and were in the nature of confidential tips. Every congressman who received them believed that he was on the inside of the whole business, and that his course would be fully vindicated by results.

But what happened? Why, when the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was unconditionally repealed, when prices had dropped and business had come to a standstill, the congressmen who had voted for it as the "first step," began to inquire when the second step was to be taken. Then the white house and Wall street turned upon them and began to read them. "What! would you endanger the business interests of the country by talking about the free coinage of silver?" That has been the cry ever since unconditional repeal. "The business interests," whatever they may be, are supposed to be in a suffering condition every time a country newspaper whispers anything in favor of free coinage. Wall street goes to pieces, and Benedict's celebrated Chicago Gas drops several points. It is very sad. There can be no discussion on any public question, owing to the fact that the "business interests" (of Wall street) are liable to suffer. The people must keep their tongues in their heads, and must cease to take any interest in politics for fear of disturbing our "business interests," which of late have come to be wonderfully tenderfooted.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that the "business interests" of Wall street and Lombard street are not nearly so important as the business interests of the people, and the discussion will go on. Meanwhile, there need be no misunderstanding of the purposes of the goldbugs. They are not at all satisfied with the present situation; they know that the single gold standard cannot be maintained with our present volume of currency. Having struck down silver as the money of final payment, they now propose to retire the greenbacks. This is so important that Mr. Cleveland's closest friend, E. C. Benedict, declares that he will support no party that is not in favor of further contracting the currency by retiring the greedback currency—the currency that saved the union and gave to the people of both sections prosperity after the war.

What do the people think of the outlook?

A Model English Public.

National Review.]

Of a plain and unpretentious exterior it stands near the centre of the village, hard by the church and the rectory. The sign of the boar's head nailed against the wall over the door indicates the character of the establishment, just as in its unregenerate days. Neither parade nor concealment has been attempted. Inside you have the ordinary taproom, furnished with wooden seats and a small bar, and a larger parlor adjacent. During the major part of the day little business is done, and what there is can be easily attended to by the manager's wife—a tidy woman, who can keep the accounts. With the exception of occasional passers by, the customers are an almost constant quantity and regular in their habits.

The same men come day by day and drink just about the same amount of beer, although no attempt is made to limit them, except of course by the condition of sobriety. They have their pint after dinner and their pint and a half or so again in the evening, when they come to sit and smoke and discuss the weather and the crops. The liquor dispensed is light, but clean and palatable stuff. Drunkenness seldom occurs, and then only in persons who have come in from other places already the worst for liquor and have been accidently served with more.

The Swing of the Pendulum.

New York World.]

The opening of a British Parliament in which the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists have a majority of 152 might seem discouraging to the hopes and prospects of Liberalism. In the light of history it is merely an illustration of that alternation of success and defeat which has been the invariable rule in British as in American politics for the past thirty years.

In 1868 the Liberals had a majority in Parliament of 128; in 1874 they were turned out of power and the Conservatives came in with a majority of 106. In 1880 this majority was transferred to the Liberals, who came into power with exactly 106 majority. In 1886 the pendulum again swung backward and the Conservative majority, with the support of the Liberal-Unionists, was 116. In 1892 the Gladstone Liberals and Home Rulers came in with a majority over the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists of 39. This has now given place, as stated above, to a Conservative and Liberal-Unionist majority of 152.

If the record of six Parliaments in England is full of encouragement to the Liberals, the record of Congressional results in this country is even more encouraging for the Democrats. Our modern political history dates from the failure of the Liberal movement in 1872. Out of the twelve Congresses since then eight Houses have had Democratic majorities, while four have borne testimony to Democratic defeats.

In the Forty-third Congress, 1873-75, there were only 92 Democrats to 194 Republicans, but in the Forty-fourth Congress this majority was reversed and the Democrats were 168 to 107 Republicans. The Democratic majority continued until 1881, when the Republicans controlled the Forty-seventh Congress by 146 to 138. But in the succeeding Congress there were 198 Democrats to 124 Republicans. The Republicans did not come into power again until 1889, with 166 to 159, but in 1890 they were defeated. The House in the Fifty-second Congress numbered 236 Democrats to 88 Republicans, a remarkable revolution. In the Fifty-third Congress the figures were 220 Democrats to 126 Republicans. In 1894 the pendulum swung the other way. In the Fifty-fourth Congress the members-elect are 244 Republicans to 104 Democrats, the result of another "land slide."

Neither party in England or in this country is destroyed by an adverse vote at a general election.

Why Not a Southern Man?

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, in his paper, the Omaha World-Herald, declares that the time has come for the selection of a Southern man for a place on the National Democratic ticket. We quote:

For thirty years it has been customary to select the Presidential candidate from the East and the candidate for Vice-President from the West, or from that portion of the West lying east of the Mississippi river.

Why should this discrimination continue? The war is over, the enmities aroused by civil strife have disappeared and those who wore the gray are working shoulder to shoulder with those who wore the blue in the development of our common country. In the great struggle now in progress distinguished sons of the South are doing yeoman's service in behalf of the money of the Constitution. Why should they bear the burden of the fight and yet be denied the privilege of receiving honors at the hands of their countrymen?

Among the older men of the South Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, are especially worthy of consideration. They are all men of high standing, great ability and unquestioned devotion to the cause of bi-metallism.

Any one of these would add strength to a national ticket. If one of the younger generation is preferred the South can furnish many sons who have grown up since the war, and yet who have earned distinction for themselves.

An Honest Convert.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The recent letter of Mr. Henry B. King, of Augusta, in which he announces that he has changed his views regarding the monetary question, and is now in favor of bimetallism, is attracting a great deal of attention.

A conversion from one side to the other is not necessarily a matter of much importance. But when a man of wealth and position; a large stockholder and director in a big cotton mill, and also in a bank; a man whose interests naturally draw him to the gold standard, comes out voluntarily and states that diligent investigation has satisfied him that he was in error when he advocated the single gold standard, and that bimetallism is the policy for the country, the change is particularly noticeable. Mr. King was a delegate to the Memphis gold standard convention, but the fact that he was on the wrong track at first does not strike him as a good reason for going to the end of the road.

Such a change of opinion, when a man is in an independent position—when he is recognized as a man of fine judgment and lofty motives, and where he is neither a politician nor an office seeker, nor an office holders, cannot fail to produce a profound impression. If this change had accompanied or followed a high official appointment, or if it served a personal or business interest, it would not be a notable conversion. There are plenty of such changes and they excite popular ridicule and contempt.

Libel Suits Are Dangerous.

Atlanta Constitution.]

A short time ago a San Francisco newspaper intimated that Dr. J. C. Hearne, of San Diego, was a murderer, and the doctor promptly sued for libel, claiming $100,-000 damages.

Hearne was in need of money, and he expected to force the newspaper into a compromise that would net him a good round sum. But the San Francisco journalist is an up-to-date newspaper man. When he was sued he set his agents to work and collected such a mass of damaging evidence that the grand jury in Hearne's former home, Hannibal, Mo., looked into the case and indicated the doctor for murder and caused his arrest.

We are not surprised at the result. In these days when a reputable newspaper makes a serious charge against a man it generally knows what it is talking about, and is prepared to make its statements good. The majority of libel suits are blackmailing schemes, and the newspapers should fight them to the bitter end. If they would always do this they would succeed in many instances in landing the plaintiffs in prison.

Dr. Hearne probably wishes now that he had not been so sensitive about his reputation.

Ingersoll on Napoleon.

A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a dead deity—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rests at last the ashes of that restless man.

I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of that greatest soldier of the modern world. I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon; I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris. I saw him at the head of the army in Italy. I saw him crossing the bridge at Lodi with the tricolor in his hand.

I saw him in Egypt in the shadows of the pyramids. I saw him conquor the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of crags. I saw him at Marengo, at Ulm, and at Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia when the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scatttered his legions like the winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipsic in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back from Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake the Empire by the force of his genius. I saw hin upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where chance and fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former King. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea.

I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant, and worn wooden shoes.

I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun, my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky—with my children upon my knee, and their arms about me—I would rather have been that man, and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great.

The Population of Neighboring Counties as Given by the Census of 1890.

Clinton Democrat.]

The census report of 1890 shows the population of Sampson county to be 25,-696, as follows by townships:

Dismal, 1,337; Franklin, 1880; Hall's, 1,338; Honeycutt's, 2,141; Lisbon, 1,762; Little Coharie, 1,904; McDaniels, 1,078; Mingo, 2,281; Newton Grove, 1,242; North Clinton, 2,029; Piney Grove, 2,401; South Piney Grove, 2,401; South Bluton, 1,659; Taylor's Bridge, 1,557; Turkey, 1,267; Westbrooks, 1,220. The population of Clinton inside the corporate limits is 839. In 1880 it was 620. This shows an increase of about 33⅓ per cent. in ten years. The population of Clinton and its suburbs will approximate 1,500. The increase has been greater since 1890 than at any time before. In 1880, Sampson's population was 22,894, showing a gain in ten years of 2,202.

The population of Bladen county is 16,-763; of Cumberland county, 27,321, Fayetteville having 4,222; Craven county, 20,-533, New Berne having 7,843, Duplin county 18,690 Magnolia having 460, Warsaw 401, Kenansville 291, Faison 256, Chinquepin 295, Wallace 117; Harnett county, 13,700, Dunn having 419; Johnston county, 27,239; Jones county, 7,403; Lenoir county, 14,879, Kinston having 1,726; Moore county, 20,479, Carthage having 485; New Hanover county, 24,026, Wilmington having 20,056; Onslow county 10,303; Pender county, 12,514, Burgaw having 366; Wayne county 26,100, Goldsboro having 4,017 and Mt. Olive 393.

This report shows the following gains or losses:

Bladen gained 605; Craven gained 804; Cumberland gained 3485; Duplin lost 83; Harnett gained 2838; Johnston gained 3778; Jones lost 88; Lenoir lost 465; Moore gained 3658; New Hanover gained 2650; Onslow gained 474; Pender gained 46; Wayne gained 1509.

It is noticeable that the population of the towns has increased by a much greater per centage than the rural population. The losses are all in the rural districts, and have resulted largely from the emigration of negroes to Georgia and other turpentine States.

Liberty in London and New York.

N. Y. World.]

On his return from Europe District-Attorney Fellows says he found no European city in which the individual has so little liberty as in New York. He thinks that while our political liberty is greater our individual liberty is less than that of Europe.

There may be here no proper distinction in terms. Political liberty which is not individual liberty does not exist for the citizen. But there is a distinction in fact, and it is a fact that while we have more paper rights in our constitutions and the decisions based on them than the Londoner, he is much less molested by the authorities than we and leads a freer life. He can get his customary beverage on Sunday—there would be a row of large dimensions if he couldn't.

In London a man has many rights which the police will voluntarily recognize even though he cannot maintain them against their superior force. In New York there are many rights which are enjoyed by those who are strong enough to maintain themselves by suit at law or by aggressive political action.

A man who cannot or will not do this has few rights which a police board will respect in carrying out a political policy—few liberties which a patrolman, imitating his superiors, will hesitate to attack if it suits him to do so.

The people of London would think they were outrageously oppressed by acts of police aggressions which we have come to tolerate as a matter of course if not of necessity. With fewer rights than we claim, they have a government less disposed than ours to attack established liberties. They are generally protected by their police. We are generally in need of protection from ours.

Conference on the Coast.

Wilmington Review, Aug. 27, 1895.]

Marion Butler, who was here last week to talk with Judge Russell, left for his home on Saturday. Yesterday there was a love feast at Ocean View participated in by Judge Russell, at whose house it took place, Mr George Z. French, of Pender county, but representative from and deputy sheriff of New Hanover, Col. Harry Skinner, the political poppycock and weather vane and a Mr. Bernard, an insignificant looking little bantam, who is solicitor in some district or other. It is said that the object of the conference looks to the nomination of Judge Russell for governor and that "Barkis is willin'."

"Gen Fitz Hugh Lee is out against free coinage. He holds an office under Cleveland, as Gen. Hampton does. Next," says the Wilmington Messenger.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OCTAVIUS W. COKE DEAD.

Secretary of State for North Carolina.

Octavius Coke, Secretary of State, passed away Friday evening. All public buildings were closed immediately. The Governor's council passed resolutions in memory of the Secretary, and attended the funerai in a body. The family declined to grant the request made by the council to have the remains lie in state in the Capitol building. The funeral took place Saturday evening at 5 o'clock in Christ Episcopal Church.

Capt. Coke was born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1840, his father being a wealthy planter there. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service, and served gallantly throughout the war, attaining the rank of captain. He was severely wounded at Sharpsburg. He became a lawyer soon after the war and located at Edenton, N. C., where he married Miss Elizabeth Wood. In 1876 he was elected State Senator. In 1879 he married Miss Kate Fisher, of Raleigh, and made that city his home, becoming a planter as well. In 1880 he was elected Democratic State Chairman, and thereafter was always a leading figure in State politics. In April, 1891, on the death of Wm. L. Saunders, Governor Fowle appointed him Secretary to fill the vacancy, and the following year he was unanimously nominated by his party and elected. He was a brother of Senator Richard Coke, of Texas, J. A. Coke and Alexander Coke, prominent attorneys of Richmond, Va., and Dr. L. C. Coke, of Martin county N. C. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters. He was one of the finest orators in the State.

The Council of State adopted the following resolutions: "That in the death of Octavius Coke we, his associates in the Executive Department of the State of North Carolina, have lost an able counsellor and a warm friend, and the State a faithful and distinguished officer, and we tender to his family our sincere sympathy in their great affliction."

Here's a New Mosquito Remedy.

Philadelphia Record.]

An enterprising young man, who is part owner in a boat house down the river, claims to have discovered something that will be of inestimable value to mankind if experience proves its worth. The inhabitants of this down the river boat house were nearly torn to pieces by mosquitoes every time they attempted to sleep in the house at night. Screens seemed to be of no avail, and it looked at one time as if the house would have to be abandoned. Finally an old lady who lived in the neighborhood told them that she had not been troubled by mosquitoes for several years.

Her remedy was astonishingly simple. She discarded all screens, and threw the windows wide open at night. Across the open space of the window she stretched a piece of red ribbon about two inches wide. "A mosquito," said she, "cannot be induced to pass that ribbon. Why it is so I do not know, but I know the natives of India take this means of baffling the vicious mosquito. It works to perfection here also." The young man followed instructions, and now declares that there has not been a mosquito in the boat house since the ribbon was stretched across the doors and windows.

A Degrading Spectacle.

Wilmington Messenger.]

The goldbugs are demoralizing so-called Democrats all over the land, and particularly in the South. Their potmetal stuff on currency sent out "free, gratis and for nothing," with a consideration attached, is having a very demoralizing effect. Some hundreds of papers that in 1892 and 1894, pretended to be sound for bimetallism and indorse the law of the party—the long despised and neglected platform of 1892—are now scattering the poisonous leaves among the people. The able Lynchburg News notes the evil in its own State and says this:

"What a positively degrading sight it is to see a Virginia newspaper urging the "free of cost" pot metal arguments of the Wall street shylock! When a newspaper gets in a fix that it can consent to have its opinions manufactured for it in the goldbug grist mill at New York, it is time to close up shop and thereby save the reputation of the newspaper business from the odium attached to such a transaction. * * It was such a transparent Yankee trick to bribe impecunious newspapers in the South and West, that we supposed the insulting proposition would be rejected with indignation. But what is it that some people will not do to "turn an honest penny."

Why Not Try Peaches?

Wilmington Star.]

In speaking of the peach-growing industry in Georgia several days ago we remarked that it might also become a great industry in this State, where we can and do grow as fine peaches as are grown anywhere in the world. Several years ago Mr. J. Van Lindley, of Guilford county, one of the best known and most successful horticulturists in the South, organized a company for the purpose of engaging in the fruit culture on a large scale at Southern Pines, in Moore county. They purchased a tract of 1,200 acres, 360 acres of which is now under cultivation, the peach trees on it numbering 50,000. This is the first year they have come into bearing. The statement of this year's business shows receipts from peaches shipped $12,-869.37, from blackberries $643.92, from plums $51.77. The expenses were commissions $1,102.27, freights and cartage $667.-26, express charges $3 702 02, showing a net profit of $8,063.51, which for the first year's business isn't a bad showing.

No Longer Train With Democracy.

Wilmington Messenger.]

There is not a Democratic paper in North Carolina that advocates a single silver standard or measure. They are all for both silver and gold—the honest money of the Constitution. There are papers that trained with the Democracy on that line not many years ago that do not appear to be training that way any longer. They are for gold only or for awaiting goldbug Europe's permission to fix our own home currency. It may become an issue after awhile that the United States shall not be allowed to arrange their own tariff schedules without Europe's permission. It does look as if another Declaration of Independence was needed, is in order.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Nuggets of Gold (with a Silver Application) from the Atlanta Constitution.

The Constitution informed the goldbugs some time ago that there was no place in the democratic party for them. They are now finding this out, and are retiring in one-two-three order.

The goldbugs cannot even put Ohio in their column, for the democrats indorsed the Chicago platform, which demands the free coinage of silver.

The Watterson-Carlisle victory in Kentucky appears to have escaped from a back window. The secret service detectives are trying to find it.

Maybe Mr. Watterson will have better luck when he becomes better acquainted with his new surroundings in the republican camp.

As Bradley says, the "sound" money democrats had to learn their financial lesson at the feet of John Sherman.

The pot-metal factory in William street seems to be making new converts to free coinage every day. On with the dance.

What the cuckoos call "sound" money means fewer dollars and lower prices. If the people like "sound" money and unsound prices, all they have to do is to sit still and take their medicine.

As Mr. Cleveland declared against a second term and took it, it is now time for him to declare against a third term and take it, if he can get it.

Blackburn on "Diplomatic" Language.

Lexington, Ky., dispatch, Aug. 25.

Senator Blackburn arrived here to-night on his way to Flemingsburg, where he will speak to morrow. When asked what he thought of the State Central Committee for calling Gen. Hardin before them yesterday, he replied:

"I think they are a set of damned fools. I never heard of such a foolish thing in Kentucky politics before. Yes, I liked the way Hardin talked to them, but I don't think he made his remarks quite strong enough. He ought to have said in a diplomatic way that it was none of their business and that, as far as he was concerned, they might go to hell."

"How would you have framed that in diplomatic language, Senator?" asked a reporter.

"Well I don't know," was the reply, "but had I been Hardin I would have managed to have let them understand what I thought about their action." With this the Senator trudged off to his room, bowing and smiling to all he met. As he went up the steps he turned around in reply to a question of one of his friends, and said:

"Oh, I am out of the woods. Everything is coming my way now, and I have no fears of the result. Hardin is a sure winner in spite of the committee and so am I."

Goldbuggery and the Third Term.

Wilmington Dispatch.]

There is hardly any doubt that the special friends of Mr. Cleveland have undertaken the job of nominating the President for a third term.

We do not think that Mr. Whitney would like to see a violation of the custom established by George Washington, but we are of the opinion that he would feel somewhat tickled to have it said of him that he was the political manipulator who was smart enough to break through the custom and destroy the precedent.

Taking this view of the case, it may be said in passing that such a nomination would result in an immediate and a much desired round up in matters political. It would at once separate the genuine from the pseudo-democrats, and would have the effect of clarifying the political atmosphere generally.

We do not see what plainer issue could be put before the American people than the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a third term on a goldbug platform. We do not think that such an issue can be brought to the front and settled definitely too soon for the repose of the American people.

The No-Capital-from-England "Fake."

Wilmington Star.]

We ought to be accustomed to bluffs and fakes of the kind, for we have seen enough of them within the past twenty years to cure us of all credulity and foolishness on that line. In all this time we have never touched the tariff question that the "protected" didn't warn us that our industries would be ruined or driven out of this country into other countries where they would stand a better show, and this became such an oft repeated, stereotyped threat that it became a part of the regular proceedings every time the tariff was discussed, and so every time the money question has been agitated since 1873 we have had an imposing presentation of scarecrows with which we ought to be pretty familiar by this time. This money glut in England and the fear of the outcome of the silver agitation is one of them. English capitalists are lending money in Mexico, in South American countries, and in China, which are all out and out silver countries, and if there, why not in the bimetallic United States?

Senator Harris on International Money.

There never was any harmony between any two nationalities, either as to ratios or as to coinage systems. England has her pounds, shillings and pence; France her francs; Germany her thalers and marks, and so forth the world over. Each country has its distinctive financial system, while ratios between the two metals have differed in different counties. In our international transactions we never had money in the United States that was money anywhere else. If you owe a debt abroad you have to pay it in commodities, no matter whether they are cotton tobacco, wheat, gold or silver. Between countries the settlement of accounts has always been made by barter and never can be made in any other way."

The Proper Way to Endorse the President.

Wilmington Messenger.]

Ont in Nebraska the Democrats have just held a State convention. Great opposition to Cleveland was developed, and an attempt to secure an indorsement of him was howled down. But a resolution was adopted commending the President's former attitude toward "pernicious activity" of the Federal office-holders. Silver was the one topic and unlimited coinage was the song—free and unlimited coinage passed in a whoop.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, creeping sensation in my legs, slight palpitation of my heart, distracting confusion of the mind, serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.

A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of Dr. Miles' Reorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

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Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Not every man is an artist at sho

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 5, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

MAKE WAY FOR MILADY!

Next week the OBSERVER resigns itself, body and soul, to those noble dames and damsels who have undertaken, in the name and behalf of Patriotism, to issue a "Woman's Edition" of it. All the wickednesses of the world, and of parties, and partisans, will sleep their unjust sleep for a brief space, while woman's loftier vision discerns only the beatitudes of life.

These gentle ladies have been working like beavers—if we may be pardoned for saying so—and from what we hear, they will produce a newspaper of surpassing interest. Let each one of our subscribers get an extra copy and make some absent friend happy with its perusal.

"THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS."

We continue to receive letters of approval of the OBSERVER'S position in the present crisis—as that position was stated two weeks ago in the article "An Assortment of Politics," and last week in the article which bore the title we have reproduced for this. A distinguished democrat, referring to these articles, writes: "'The Duty of Democrats,' it seems to me, is the plain path of our party. Every silver convention held in North Carolina by Democrats is an admission that our State platform has been a mockery. There can be nothing stronger than our State position on silver." He adds his approval of the OBSERVER'S proposition to open the primaries under certain conditions, and concludes: "I endorse your position heartily in the matter, and as a member of the State Executive Committee, I am willing to go my length in furtherance of it."

In another column is an article copied from the level-headed Red Springs Citizen, giving its approval to the OBSERVER'S position. So far, no other paper has spoken out; but, as a number of our contemporaries, who fought the OBSERVER two years ago in a matter involving the question of party fealty and doctrine, have now come to a complete accordance with us, we shall look confidently to being sustained by all the party, sooner or later, in our present position. The "truth fits all things," and only the truth. Whatever winds may blow, hither or thither, the wise Democrat will seek, first, the safe anchorage of the party organization. Once there, plans for recovering from the storm-beating may be considered. We have outlined the OBSERVER'S plan, and the State Committee will be formally asked to consider it. It does not enter, as the reader will have observed, into minute details. They will be matter of policy and adjustment.

The one fact stares us in the face: A minority which seeks to become a majority must do something affirmative; it cannot fold its hands in rest. That being so, we can see no other course open to us than that proposed by us, which does not, in one degree or another, partake of disloyalty to the organization.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elsewhere is a notice of the death of the late Secretary of State, Captain Coke. He was a man of noble impulses, true to his friends, of excellent mind and good attainments, and had served the State well for nearly all the years since the war.

On Monday, the Governor appointed Captain Charles Mather Cook to fill the vacancy. In this, the Governor appears to have followed the precedent established by him in the case of Judge Graham, who was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress in his district, going down before the fusionists. In both cases we think the Governor did what he should have done, and what is best for the State.

The new Secretary of State is a man of decided ability and has an unblemished record as a soldier, a democratic politician and a Christian gentleman. The Raleigh News and Observer gives an interesting account of his life, noting his student life at Wake Forest and his abandonment of that in the winter of 1861, then a sophomore, in his 18th year, for the army, in which he attained the rank of adjutant of the 55th Regiment. Says the News and Observer:

"At Petersburg, on March 31st, he was badly wounded, being shot in the leg, the evidence of which he will carry to his grave. He was forced to walk on crutches two years. Immediately after the surrender he was paroled by the Federal government and returned to his father's farm in Franklin county. With a high courage that adversity, suffering and wounds could not conquer, he set about the labor of building up his shattered fortunes. The slaves had been liberated, labor was scarce, and the fine old homestead, with its weed-growing fields, was a silent witness of the changed condition under which his life should begin. He resumed his study of the law before he had fairly discarded his crutches, and in 1867 was admitted to practice in the county courts. In 1868 he was licensed to practice in the Superior and Supreme courts. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate and served one term. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Vance Solicitor of what was then the sixth judicial district, embracing Wake county, and held the office till the election in 1878, when he declined to let his name be voted for. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Franklin county and was made chairman of the committee on judiciary. Two years later he was re-elected a member of the House and was appointed by Gov. Jarvis a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, which position he resigned when he was re-elected to the House in 1880 and elected Speaker of that body of able men. In 1884 he was appointed by Gov. Scales a director of the Penitentiary, which position he filled for four years, resigning to accept again a unanimous nomination to the House of Representatives. After his election to the House in 1888, he declined to run for the Speakership and was made chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and also of the House branch of the Committee on Railroad Commission. For many years he has been a trustee of the University, and also of Wake Forest College, having been at one time president of the board of the latter institution."

Our excellent friend, Mr. Henry Blount, of the Wilson Mirror, the brilliant lecturer, is in town.

JUDGE CLARK'S SUPPLEMENT, AND OTHER THINGS.

We had occasion, two or three weeks ago, to make mention of the remarkable capacity for literary work—and that too of such high order—which Judge Walter Clark is always exhibiting. Last week we spoke of his Supplement to his Annotated Code, which Messrs. Edwards & Broughton have printed so well. Here is the Preface, which will explain its scope and purpose:

"The practical common sense of the age has swept away, in a large majority of English-speaking States and governments, the absurd and highly technical system of pleading and practice formerly in vogue. In 1868 this reform was enacted in North Carolina and placed in the organic law. In consequence of the Constitutional requirement, the Code of Civil Procedure was enacted the same year and has endured, with slight change, as we have it to-day. From that date, the time formerly wasted by the Profession and by law students on technical and ingenious works on pleadings, such as Stephens, Chitty, Tidd, and the like, has been economized for a study of useful principles of law, save by those curious to delve in the most useless waste and ashes of the past. The directions for the pleader and practitioner to follow are made plain and simple, and are compacted in one brief chapter of The Code for his ready reference. He need look no further in any case than that chapter and the decisions of our Court upon it.

"This Supplement contains the changes which have been made in the Code of Civil Procedure by the Legislatures of 1893 and 1895, and the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the Code of Civil Procedure, as reported in the eight volumes—109 N. C. to 116 N. C., inclusive. It is only intelligible when used in connection with the Second Edition of the Annotated Code, issued in 1892. It refers to the *pages* of that work, where the additions should be made.

"The paging of only a few cases in the 116 N. C. is given, as that volume has not yet been issued.

"If my brethren of the Bench and Bar, who may have occasion to refer to the pages of this Supplement, shall find in it an alleviation of their labors, I shall not regret the not inconsiderable addition its compilation has been to mine."

In another column the reader will find an exceedingly interesting article, also from Judge Clark's pen, on "Counties Which Have Disappeared." In his letter enclosing the article, the learned writer remarks: "Probably few people, even in Cumberland, know that the county even for a short while bore the name of 'Fayette.'" Not one, we should say.

EDITOR LONDON.

Mr. H. A. London, editor of the Chatham Record, has placed his brethren under renewed obligations for a valuable report on the laws applicable to newspaper advertising, which the Secretary of the State Press Association, Mr. Sherrill, has just published by order of the Association. Mr. London is a useful as well as an able member of the Association, and it gives us great pleasure to note that, with his last issue, he entered upon the XVIIIth volume of his excellent journal—to which event, by the way, he makes this interesting reference:

With this issue the Record begins its eighteenth volume and enters upon the eighteenth year of its existence. While seventeen years may not seem a long time for a human being to live, yet it is an unusually long time for a newspaper to exist in North Carolina. Indeed so far as we can now remember, the Record is the only newspaper in this State now edited and published by the same person, who first established it so long ago as seventeen years. And while North Carolina has been such a "graveyard" for newspapers, the county of Chatham has been peculiarly fatal to newspapers. Since the Record was started several other newspapers—in order "to fill a long-felt want"—have been established in this county, and *every one*, after a brief career, ceased to exist. One after another they would start up, bloom for awhile, and then fade away, and "the future can only be judged by the past."

The truth of the matter is the average county in this State can support only one good paper, as the sad experience of those who have thought differently can fully verify. The publication of the right kind of a paper requires more time and attention than most persons think is necessary, and extra good management is required even to pay actual expenses, and if any person thinks differently a brief and sad experience will soon convince him of his error, just as so many others have been convinced.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A great deal of badinage has lately been indulged in by our democratic brethren. Here is a "test" which will "clarify the air": Will you support Mr. Cleveland if nominated for a third term?

* * *

We regret to observe that an esteemed contemporary favors the movement for a silver convention outside of the Democratic organization. If we are ready to form a new party, that is all right; in our estimation, not otherwise.

* * *

It is not a wholesome trait that impels one to ridicule the physical imperfections, or alleged imperfections, of the unfortunate. It may be tolerated when used to rebuke prosperous arrogance, but not to wound those who take the attitude of defense.

* * *

The OBSERVER has made it a rule not to complain of its contemporaries who compliment it by quoting from it without credit. But the brethren are raiding us daily now, and rather overstraining our forbearance. The last offenders are the Smithfield Herald and the New Berne Journal (of the 31st August.)

* * *

By a Caucasian correspondent it is charged that General Ransom is "the typical North Carolina democrat"! A widespread belief that that was so is what beat us in the last election. But true democrats will resent the imputation as an insult, and prove that in North Carolina, at least, and hereafter, it is undeserved.

* * *

These are the times that try men's souls, indeed. The plain citizen, who is devoid of the itch of office seeking, has now the opportunity of separating in his mind's eye the chaff from the wheat, and of comparing the shaking reed with the sturdy oak. There is but one light and guide for the God-fearing man—the Bible; for the statesman and publicist—the Constitution; for the politician and party man—the party law and authority.

If any of the brethren think they can point out how a silver convention called now and composed of silver democrats and populists can help the democratic convention next year (which will be called by Mr. Pou, mind you, and not by Mr. Pou and Mr. Mewborne combined) to send silver delegates to the national democratic Convention, the OBSERVER will be glad to see the demonstration.

* * *

Did you ever think what an unfortunate position the President puts himself in, in now declaring that the silver question is a party question and requiring all his oppointees to view it as he does, when the record shows that he began his second Presidential career by declaring that it was not a party question, and made his words good by seeking an alliance on it with the republicans in Congress? But an inconsistency like that is but a trifle to a man who knowing violates the Constitution he took an oath to support.

* * *

Some of our giddy brethren, who fail to appreciate the seriousness of the condition of affairs in the country, have sought to make fun by comparing the charges against the President with burglary and train-wrecking. There is more truth than poetry in what they thus suggest, and he must be but a light headed and unpatriotic American who fails to see that burglary and train-wrecking, though a very vulgar sort of law-breaking, is but a flea-bite (in their example and disastrous consequences) in comparison with the act of the highest official in the land who deliberately and knowingly violates a plain provision of the Constitution—a provision which was put there to guard the very citadel of liberty. All good citizens should reprobate the act as an incitement to anarchy, and condemn the doer of it as coming as near to doing the act of an anarchist as the limitations of the Federal sphere in which he moves, permit.

* * *

Now that the smoke has cleared away, and people have recovered their breath and their reasoning power, and along with the latter the ability to perceive that the Kentucky State election of 1895 is not a part of the national election of 1896, can any one tell us what sane or honest reason Mr. Cleveland could have had for forcing Mr. Carlisle and his army of district attorneys, marshals, collectors and whisky gaugers upon the canvass in that hitherto safely democratic State? Is it not plain to the dullest comprehension that his object was to serve notice upon the democratic party throughout the country that, unless they accepted *his* financial doctrines as their platform, he would use the whole civil power of the Federal government to confuse their counsels and deliver them over to their republican enemies? Can any one, we repeat, give a reason, compatible with the assumption that he is a democrat, that will bear a moment's examination, for his interjecting the Carlisle crusade into Kentucky and the Brice crusade into Ohio?

* * *

One of our contemporaries says: "With the present attitude of even the silver men towards this question [that of holding a silver convention] there can be no hope of any silver legislation during the next Congress." The members of the next Congress are all elected. The three democratic members from North Carolina have declared themselves for silver at 16 to 1. It is not apparent how the convention could affect them. What is needed is to take steps to carry the State next year. That can only be done by winning recruits from those who formerly voted with us (and from possibly the few republicans who have been disgusted with fusion legislation.) Let us show that we *mean business* by authoritatively opening the primaries on the conditions heretofore outlined by us. Nothing could be stronger than the silver declarations of the party in this State. It does no good to reaffirm now what everybody knows. What we also need is a democratic silver delegation to the next democratic national convention. In what possible way can we promote that by joining the populists in conventions or mass meetings?

The Third Term Conspiracy.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Mr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, which, under various adverse circumstances, has managed to impress the public that it is a democratic newspaper, has written a letter to The London Times in which he declares that "if President Cleveland is again nominated it will be quite different from any former movement in favor of a third term. It will be a popular protest against the limit, the earlier reason for which has ceased. It was the people's act against the conspiring politicians."

It is perfectly natural that Mr. McKelway, who is one of the most rantankerous of the eastern goldbugs, should be in favor of a third term for Mr. Cleveland. It is perfectly natural also that the most rantankerous of the eastern goldbugs should hasten to inform our British masters that the project of a third term for Mr. Cleveland, who has opened the treasury to the demands of British bankers, is on foot.

We trust that no reader of The Constitution—no honest democratic voter—will so far mistake the signs of the times as to imagine that the third term movement is a myth. Circumstances render it imperative that those who have fastened the British gold standard on the country should seek to perpetuate it by nominating and electing Mr. Cleveland to a third term. There is no other public man in whose actions the money power can place implicit confidence. No other candidate will be entirely satisfactory to the bondholders and the money lenders.

A republican president would do very well, but even a republican candidate might be induced to engage in a serious compromise by the presure of public opinion, and this is not to be thought of for a moment. They cannot afford to surrender an inch of ground that they have won through the influence of Mr. Cleveland. They cannot afford to take any chances. They cannot afford to run the risk of even a compromise.

For this reason, and for others that need not be mentioned here, The Constitution desires to warn the honest voters of the country that the third term project has already taken shape—that the money power of the east, composed of both republicans and democrats, is conspiring to renominate Mr. Cleveland for a third term if the use of money and the power of federal patronage can elect any man.

Mr. McKelway, in a remarkable letter to The London Times, outlines the whole scheme. Mr. Cleveland is to be nominated for a third term "because the politicians are conspiring against the people." This is to be the plea. But the scheme is to nominate Mr. Cleveland for a third term by a little coterie of goldbugs because he is a man of their heart.

The Next Campaign.

Websters' Weekly.]

The political battle of next year promises to be the hardest one that the Democratic party of North Carolina has ever fought. Such is the indication at present. It is time the party managers were looking the situation squarely in the face and laying off the ground upon which the party can successfully meet the enemy. We think the remark of a good old Primitive Baptist preacher, who said he thought too much time was spent in railing at the enemy instead of looking after the weak places in Zion's walls, is as applicable to the Democratic party in this State as it is true religiously. Calling Butler and his lieutenants hard names is not as important as solidifying our own ranks.

What is the situation that confronts the Democratic party of North Carolina? It is numerically stronger than either the Populist or Republican parties, but it is not as strong as the two combined. If fusion is effected again it will be outvoted as it was last year. This is how it looks at present.

We regret to say that the party managers and the Democratic press have not acted in a manner calculated to bring back the thousands of voters who left our ranks in the last campaign. We think they have mistaken the remedy. Ridicule and abuse will not do. Nothing better illustrates the feelings of these Democrats who left home than a remark made by a clever and influential citizen of this county a day or two before the last election. He voted with the Populists in 1892, but came back to the Democratic party last year and labored for its success. He was asked about the prospect in his section and replied that it was bad and deprecated the lack of tact displayed by the party leaders in dealing with voters who strayed off after the Populists in the previous campaign. He said if a man stole a horse and was punished for it he did not like to have it thrown up to him all his life. That was a foreible way of saying that a great many Democrats who left the fold would be glad to come back, but they would not do so at a sacrifice of their self-respect. The spirit of the forgiving father, rather that that of the cold elder brother, is the one needed to reclaim the prodigal in all the relations of life. The golden rule should have a place in politics, if it has not, as was contended a few years ago by John J. Ingalls.

There has never been a time when party ties set more loosely upon the masses of the people. The time has passed when a boss can pop his whip and force the voters into line. They can be led, but not driven. Villification and abuse have lost their power to terriorize thinking men. The man or party who resorts to it in this day of enlightenment will find the kick of the gun more dangerous than its load.

The Democrat who questions the honesty of the rank and file of the Populists has a misconception of the facts. We speak, of course, of those who always acted with the Democratic party prior to 1892. So far as our knowledge extends, they are as good Democrats, as far as belief in the fundamental principles of Democracy is concerned, as they ever were. The great majority of them joined the new party, not because they endorsed all its principles, but because they had lost faith in securing relief through the Democratic party. Many were driven from home by the narrow and proscriptive policy of some of the leaders who set themselves up as judges of what the platform should be in advance of the meeting of the convention. We know of numerous instances of the kind in this part of the State.

It is hard to estimate the effect the nomination of Cleveland had upon the Democratic party of North Carolina in 1892. Thousands vowed they would not vote for him before he was nominated, and many thousands voted for him only as the lesser of two evils. The fear that he would be nominated shut the conventions against Democrats who had never been known to falter. They proclaimed openly that they would not support him. Had the opposition vote been cast together as it was last year the Democratic party would have fallen short of carrying the State by at least 12,000 votes. When Cleveland joined hands with the Republicans to defeat the will of the party that elected him, his example was followed in this State, with the result that the Democratic party was defeated all along the line. Fusion in one case was as justifiable as in the other. Those who endorse Cleveland's treachery are not in a position to throw rocks at the Populists for fusing with the Republicans. Both combinations were unnatural and have resulted in untold harm.

There can be no room to question the statement that an overwhelming majority of the people of North Carolina are against National banks and favor the free coinage of silver and an income tax. The Democrats and Populists are together upon these supreme questions. They are also together upon the question of white supremacy—we mean the rank and file. These things being true, why should they permit unimportant questions to divide them? In the face of a common danger, why can't they lay aside minor differences and vote as a unit for the measures upon which they are agreed?

One thing is certain and that is, unless the Democratic party cuts loose from Clevelandism and espouses the cause of the plain people unreservedly it will suffer an inglorious defeat next year. The plain truth had as well be acknowledged. Democratic leaders who are hugging the delusion that a victory can be won under the policy of holding out one hand to Cleveland and the other to the people are really deceiving nobody but themselves.

A Call for Harmony.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The chairman of the democratic state executive committee of Kentucky has issued a very sensible address to the members of the party within his jurisdiction. But for the efforts of the Watterson-Carlisle gang—the cuckoos and the tribe of office holders—there would never have been any confusion in the party in Kentucky. The democratic nominee won his nomination because he boldly advocated the time-honored doctrines of democracy. If the party convention had been for the so-called "sound" money of Wall street, it would have made that fact apparent. It would have declared for the single gold standard and it would have nominated some unfortunate creature who was willing to forswear his democracy.

That much is certain. For the rest, all the confusion and all the lack of harmony have been caused by a minority which is not too big to be bought, and which is just big enough to threaten disaster to the party. There never was such a thing on the face of the earth as a goldbug democrat. No democrat can indorse the demonetization of silver. No democrat can accept republican doctrine without becoming to that extent a republican.

It would be better, we think, if all democrats who are vitally interested in a third term, and are wedded to the interests of Wall street, were to employ the arguments used by Secretary Smith at Cordele: "I am for free coinage, but, boys, we can't get it." This is a step-ladder down which former democrats can slide more gracefully than when they turn loose democratic principles and fall a hundred feet or more into the wormy and writhing bosom of the republican party.

All things considered, we think the chairman of the democratic state executive committee does well when he advises the goldbugs to take their medicine and say no more. The Courier-Journal is cutting a very pretty figure in this business. In its weekly edition that paper declares that General Hardin will be "called down" and forced off the track if he persists in advocating democratic doctrine. Yet the editor of The Courier-Journal knew when he sent this statement out to such subscribers as he may have in Kentucky that General Hardin would not be called down and that he would not cease to advocate democratic doctrine.

Such is political life in Kentucky. And, in view of it all, we do not wonder that the chairman of the state committee has issued an address to the Watterson-Carlisle gang begging them to fall into line and prevent the election of a republican administration in Kentucky.

It is not likely that the goldbugs will thank him for thus publicly calling attention to their scheme to defeat the party. But such is the state of the case. If the goldbugs want to fall into line and support a free coinage candidate who is true to his party and people under all circumstances, and in all contingencies, they can vote for Hardin. But if they are wedded to republican financial doctries they can support Bradley, the goldbug republican candidate.

Counties Which Have Disappeared.

Unlike States, which are sovereign and indestructible and which were creators of the Union, counties are the creatures of the Legislature and can be created, abolished or re-established at will. As stars have disappeared fron the quiet sky, so on our roll of counties names once shone which have disappeared forever

"Like the lost pleiad
Seen no more on earth below."

In 1665 the country on both sides of Albemarle sound was erected into Albemarle county and that on the west bank of the Cape Fear into Clarendon county. About 1690 both sides of Pamlico river was erected into Bath county. These three, Albemarle, Bath and Clarendon were thus the A B C of North Carolina history. In 1671, the country north of Albemarle sound was divided into Carteret, Berkley and Shaftesbury precincts. In 1683 Carteret was changed to Currituck, Berkley became Pasquotank and Perquimons, and Shaftesbury was renamed Chowan. In 1722 another precinct further south was named Carteret, which in 1729 became the present Carteret county. Bath county was divided 1706 into Wickham, Pamptiecough and Archdale precincts. In 1729 when the Government was transferred by the Lords Proprietors to the King, the precincts became counties, the names of the last three above mentioned being changed, and the counties of Albemarle, Bath and Clarendon being abolished. Thus as early as 1729 three counties had been abolished and the names of six precincts (embryonic counties) had been altered—a total of nine. Since then seven county names have disappeared as follows: Bladen county was at first Pelham. In 1779 Bute, named after the unpopular Earl of Bute, was abolished and its territory divided into two counties named after the patriots Franklin and Warren. In the same year, the county which bore the name of the royal Governor Tryon was divided and the new counties were named in honor of Generals Lincoln and Rutherford. Each of these has since been subdivided. Dobbs county, named after another royal Governor, retained its name till 1791, after the Revolution, when it was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow. Johnston and Martin, though they also bore the names of royal Governors, continue to do so to this day, probably because we had Republican Governors who were named Martin and Johnston. Glasgow, named after the Secretary of State, upon the discovery of frauds perpetrated by him against the State was changed to Greene in 1799. In 1788 Cumberland county, named for the bloody victory of Culloden, was changed to Fayette county, but it was changed back to Cumberland next year. In 1846 Polk county was created. In 1848 it was abolished. After seven years it was again re-established in 1855. In the case of Mills vs. Williams, 33 N. C. Reports, the Supreme court affirmed the power of the Legislature to abolish any county at its pleasure. Thus sixteen county names have disappeared, Carteret, Berkley, Shaftesbury, Pamptiecough, Wickham, Archdale, Albemarle, Bath, Clarendon, Pelham, Bute, Tryon, Fayette, Dobbs, Glasgow and Polk. Carteret was afterward bestowed on another county, and Polk after an eclipse was re-established.

As to merely verbal, or literal changes, Duplin named after Viscount Dupplin, has in the friction of the years lost one of its "p's" and Surry, named for the county of Surrey in England, has lost its "e", Edgecombe, named after the Earl of Mt. Edgcumb, has materially changed its orthography; Forsyth, which was named for Col. Benjamin Forsythe, who fell in Canada in 1814, has lost its final "e" in rolling down the years; and Cleveland, named for Col. Benjamin Cleaveland, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain, has by legislative enactment dropped the "a."

Among the numerous changes in the names of towns may be noted Wilmington, formerly Newton; Greenville, once Martinborough; Fayetteville, formerly Campbellton and Cross Creeks; Kingston, republicanized by dropping the "g;" Hillsboro, at first Childsboro; Company Shops now Burlington, and Salisbury established as Corbinton, in honor of the obnoxious land agent of Lord Granville, Francis Corbin. There have been many similar changes in the names of other towns.

Townships were first established in this State in 1868, but already changes in the names of these have been frequent. Probably the most singular has been in Halifax county, whose classical chairman of the county commissioners dubbed the eight townships first created, Arcadia, Bucharia, Caledonia, Dalmatia, Etruria, Formosa, Palmyra, and Rapides. As a large part of the newly created magistrates were negroes, the effect was incongruous. A succeeding Board of Commissioners, more prosaic, has changed the names to Littleton, Weldon, Halifax, etc.

WALTER CLARK.

The Way to Win.

[From the Red Springs Citizen.]

Let the Executive Committee, in its call for next year's primaries, open the doors to all who will pledge themselves to vote the Democratic tickets, *provided* the National Democratic Convention nominate a silver candidate on a silver platform. We cannot win unless we recover some of those who formerly voted with us. We stand a chance to recover them this way (and so far as we can see, this way only,) and at the same time we place the party under the strongest inducement that can be conceived of to send its ablest and truest silver advocates to the national convention.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

It looks very much as though the goldbugs are willing to wreck the State provided they can so control things as to send Cleveland delegates to the national convention next year. They are crazy on "sound money" as they call it, and all other matters sink into nothingness beside it. They want the present gold-bug policy preserved if the State government goes to the dogs.

We are glad the Observer sounds the note of alarm. We cannot win, indeed, unless we recover some of those who formerly voted with us; and the only way to recover them is to stand squarely on a silver platform and nominate a silver candidate.

We cannot afford to entrust our State government to other hands than our own. This, to us, is a larger and more important question than any other. We cannot redeem North Carolina to the Democrats in any other way than by giving the people what they demand and what they know they need. A silver candidate on a solid silver platform will win in North Carolina next year; a straddle, or an obscure and ambiguous campaign on the money question will lose the State as sure as the sun shines.

Are we willing to obey the behests of a few gold bugs who love the Cleveland policy more than they love North Carolina?

Let us ponder this question. Cleveland or North Carolina! Which will you choose?

The Bolt in Maryland.

A Baltimore telegram of Friday says:

The Governor of the State and two former Governors have declared that the ticket recently nominated by the democratic party in this State is in danger, and that it is due not to the nominees, whose characters are above reproach, but to the methods used by the machine in fixing up the ticket. Former Governor Jackson was the first to make his objections known, and he stated plainly that the people were heartily tried of one-man domination and would see to it that a change was brought about.

Governor Brown next said that the methods used in nominating the ticket would hurt the party, and he ventured the suggestion that it would be well for the democratic candidate to withdraw. Now former Governor and former United States Senator Whyte comes out and, over his own signature, announces that he will not support the ticket.

WILL NOT SUPPORT HURST.

He said:—"The time has arrived when manhood demands of those who are democrats from principle, that they should not be led like sheep to the slaughter by those who leap into the saddle and constitute themselves 'leaders.' I do not recognize the nomination of John E. Hurst as made by the democratic party, and I shall not support it.

"The situation is a serious one for the democracy, but now is the accepted time, when every man of brave instincts and honorable aspirations feels that this political yoke is no longer bearable. As for me and my house, we will serve the living principles of democracy and not the pinch-beck glitter masquerading in its name."

MANY DEMOCRATS REBEL.

Almost every day democrats of lesser prominence, though regarded as men of influence here, come out against the ticket. The latest bolter is Joseph S. Hesuiller, the leading criminal lawyer in this city, who has before stumped the State for the ticket.

It is also understood that in the near future former Congressman Isidor Raynor and former Judge William A. Fisher, the latter of whom was so unceremoniously thrown over by the State Convention when Hurst was nominated for Governor, will announce that they will not support the ticket.

This defection is viewed with alarm, and at the meeting of the State Central Committee yesterday the members agreed that in order to win the machine would have to be well greased. Assessments are now being levied on all officeholders, and Mr. Hurst's friends will be bled heavily.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

THE FIGHT GORMAN HAS ON HAND.

We pity the Democrat whose heart is not with Senator Gorman in the splendid fight which he is making to keep Maryland Democratic. The Senator is not fighting for himself. He is doing his utmost, like the loyal, dauntless partisan he is, to withstand the forces now concentrated for the destruction of the Democratic organization in his State.

Not only Maryland Democrats, but Democrats everywhere have a vital interest in the success of the Senator. A Republican victory this year will be followed, in all probability, by the loss of Maryland's eight electoral votes for a Democratic President next year. It is very well for the Mugwumps and traitors who are now assailing Gorman and trying to break the party in two, to pretend that their purpose is merely to administer a salutary lesson to what they call the machine, and that the damage cannot go beyond the temporary control of the State Government by the enemy. That is a fine way to prepare the Democracy for next year's great battle!

The real purpose of the treachery in Maryland is factional. Assuming either rightfully or without authority to represent the ideas of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, the Mugwumps and semi-Mugwumps who have allied themselves openly or secretly with the Republicans, are plotting to rule or to ruin. They are after the power. They are after the spoils. They are playing a game where the gain is all theirs if they win, and the risk is all the Democracy's.

Mr. W. R. Henry.

Henderson Gold Leaf.]

Mr. Walter R. Henry has renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party. We shall not undertake to question the purity of his motives, but this will be done in view of all the surroundings and circumstances governing his case. He has joined himself to the Populists, a step we have known he was seriously considering for the past three months. The writer tried to dissuade him from doing so, especially at this time, for reasons that may suggest themselves.

But Mr. Henry felt that he had not been treated justly by the party leaders and a portion of the Democratic press, and was done with the whole thing. And this was why we thought he had better wait. Such action did not proceed from a change of convictions—a matter of principle,—his enemies would say, but came of pique and disappointment.

When he wrote his open letter to Senator Ransom the two leading daily papers of the central part of the State declined to publish it. One did propose to print it as an advertisement at $10 a column while the other refused peremptorily. Mr. Henry then said to us that as he had been denied a hearing through the Democratic press he would send it to a certain Populist paper. This we advised him not to do, giving him our reasons therefor. Seeing that he was determined upon doing it, with no thought on our part that he would so soon take the very step that he would have been suspicioned of had his "open letter" first been given the public through that channel, we told him we would publish it ourself before he should do such a thing. Hence the publication of the article in the Gold Leaf.

We felt that as an earnest, working Democrat who had rendered gallant service to his party this much was due Mr. Henry. If he had a grievance he ought to have an opportunity to make it known. If he was wrong in his premises let his position be assailed, his charges refuted. It appeared to us that we could not be honest with ourselves and do less than this.

The Raleigh Caucasian of this week publishes a lengthly address from Mr. Henry giving his reasons for quitting the Democratic party and undertaking to justify his course in joining the Populists. We have not read it and can not say anything of its merits or demerits.

While regretting the step that Mr. Henry has taken it is not the practice of this paper to vilify and abuse any man who may differ with it, politically or otherwise. He was a good enough man as a Democrat and we rather think of him as erring in judgment instead of becoming suddenly corrupt, when he sees fit to change his political affiliations.

Mr. Henry's position is a peculiar one and we can not believe that he will feel entirely satisfied with his new surroundings. He must experience embarrassment in attempting to explain away many things, and although he says he does not seek office in going over to the Populists, he will find it hard to make some people believe so.

CORRESPONDENCE.

71ST, Sept. 4th.

There was quite an enjoyable picnic at Raeford on last Thursday. About 300 people were in attendance, and interesting talks on "Education" were listened to from Rev. P. R. Law, Mr. J. W. McLauchlin, Prof. Moore and Mr. C. E. Hodgin. We hear that Major McLauchlin, of South Carolina, will probably assist Prof. Moore at Raeford Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. McLean, from Antioch, were visiting in our neighborhood this week.

Prof. J. A. and Miss Mary McArthur have returned to Lumber Bridge, where they opened school Monday.

Mrs. John G. Brown, from near Antioch, is visiting at her father's, Mr. Duncan Shaw's.

Mrs. Neill Bute has gone to Marlow, Ga., on an extended visit to relatives.

The farmers are busy "stripping fodder," and the hunters have started in quest of squirrels. We mention these two facts because we suppose that they are peculiar to this community, and utterly unheard of elsewhere. We would advise all who are suffering from heart trouble to come to this section—they can lead lives perfectly free from excitement. The only disease likely to prove fatal here is ennui.

The young men of this neighborhood will organize a glee club soon.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 2.

Mrs. Dr. Matthews, of Wilmington, is the guest of Mrs. Nick Sprunt.

Miss Carrie Gray Archer left last Friday for Clinton, where she will take charge of the primary department in the Graded School.

Miss Agnes Partrick, of Clinton, is visiting Miss Maggie Hargrave.

Miss Maria Loftin left last week to visit friends near Weldon.

Mrs. E. A. Farrior has been quite sick for several days, but is much better now.

The young people of the town gave a moon light pic-nic out at Mr. Graham's old place last Wednesday evening. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Chestnut, nee Stanford, of Clinton, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Jones.

Mr. Jos. Archer came home last Thursday, on account of sickness. We are glad to hear that he is much better.

Miss Nan Farrior, of Goldsboro, spent several days in our town last week, the guest of Mrs. K. H. Brown.

Mr. Charlie McArthur, of Wilmington, paid a flying business trip to our town yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Archer has been quite sick for the last few days, but is much better now.

Misses Ida Brown, Nellie Faison and Isabel Black, of Wilmington, are guests of Miss Nellie Sprunt.

Of late, deer driving seems to be quite a popular amusement for the young men of our town.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., Sept. 3.

The Lumber Bridge base ball team—which was not really the Lumber Bridge team, because it was forced at the last hour to improvise some novices—got beaten by the Lumberton team on their ground last Friday. It was a joyous trip, however, and the Lumberton boys did the handsome thing all around.

Miss Emma Haseltine, an accomplished young lady of Lancaster, S. C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Stamps.

Miss Sudie H. Gay, of Wilson, the music teacher in the Lumber Bridge school, reached here yesterday. She had been providentially detained.

The weather is favorable, and the fields are full of fodder strippers, and as a consequence our stores are not crowded with shoppers

After diligent inquiry we have failed to hear of a single case of sickness in the entire community.

Miss Annie Belle Malloy, one of the Alumnæ of the Lumber Bridge High School, has consented to teach the school at St. Pauls.

Mr. Robert McEachern left yesterday to continue his studies at the Horner School. Mr. Press Ausley leaves in a few days for his place at Wake Forest. Mr. John H. Currie goes this week to resume his studies at Chapel Hill. Mr. Preston Shaw goes next week to enter Davidson as a Fresh, while Mr. Alex. Little goes to enter upon his work as Laboratory Assistant. Several promising young men in the country around leave for Davidson next week.

Mr. W. M. Faireloth and Miss Mary Neill Jackson were married last Thursday evening at the home of the father of the bride, Mr. J. Jackson, who resides near here. Rev. P. R. Law officiated.

The Lumber Bridge High School opened Monday more encouragingly than it has done for several years. The prospects for a prosperous year are much brighter than the most sanguine had anticipated.

Mrs. N. McQueen and family are most cozily domiciled on Church street. They have met with a royal reception.

SUBSTITUTE.

CORNELIA, N. C., Sept. 3.

MR EDITOR:—The weather at present is beautiful for pulling and curing fodder. Our farmers are taking advantage of such an opportunity and are pushing their fodder pulling to the fullest extent.

We had the pleasure of visiting the Sunday-school at Oak Ridge last Sunday. Nearly all the teachers were present, and it was interesting to hear the pupils reciting their beautiful Bible lessons. It reminded us of our boyhood days, when we first attended Sunday school. There are some very bright and intelligent boys and girls in this vicinity and it is a great pity their parents are not able to afford them better schooling. Our free schools have almost become a nuisance. We have heard of persons trying to teach free schools who were not capable. Our taxpayers are complaining that the school committees very often employ worthless teachers. There are too many stuck ups trying to live on the public, and ere long the people will rise up in their might and have a day of reckoning. It is a pity that so much of our public school money in Cumberland county and other parts of our State is uselessly thrown away for so called educational purposes, and the poor children deriving but little benefit from it.

Talk about our monetary system. Why what money we have is not properly used to the best advantage to educate the children. I had rather be a highway robber than to cheat innocent little children out of their educational funds. How long will the ruling power allow the people's money to be further wasted.

We earnestly ask: will not our tax payers soon come to a sense of their duty and demand that the children shall be taught and trained by those who are competent to teach and train them correctly. One great evil confronting our people is high taxes and poor free school teachers.

We have no desire to criticize any one particular party or creed. What we desire most is to have better free schools so that the masses and not the classes can afford their children better education. If half the free school money in some communities was used to employ good teachers as is used, the children would be advanced as far again in their books as they are. Now let us, one and all, put forth every effort to have good schools in every school district in Cumberland county, and then we will have accomplished a great work.

D. D. BUIE.

Well Put.

Lonisburg Times.]

The Durham Sun says that Marion Butler, in his speech at Concord, among other things, said that "the man who puts party above principle is the best tool the goldbugs have and the devil never had a better servant than a gold-bug." Representative Settle, in an interview, is reported to have said, in regard to his party: "The general sentiment is in favor of silver, but the Republicans of North Carolina are going to follow their party and no one expects the National party to indorse free silver."

Mr. Butler and his party fused with the Republicans last year and are seeking to do it again this year in order to defeat Democracy and will follow their party and the Republicans, who Mr. Settle says will follow their party. Putting these two statements, from recognized leaders of their respective parties together, we would like to know who is the best tool and who is the servant of the devil? It does not take a pair of spectacles to see who is putting "party above principle."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
C. A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:55 a m	10:57 a m	10:27 a m
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	12:15 p m	12:45 p m	12:15 p m
South Bound,	2:15 p m	2:45 p m	2:15 p m
*Bennett's Div	10:55 a m	4:35 p m	4:10 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wilkn	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & F	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
Wicks—Arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.			
	11:00 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
Depart	12:00 m	12:00 m	12:00 m
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

*Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATIE W. CLARKE—Administrator's Notice.
JAMES M. LAMB—Notice.
ERIE MEDICAL CO.—Vigor of Men—First page.

We are under obligations to our friend, Mr. A. McBuie, of Tokay, for a crate of very fine pears.

The Register of Deeds granted 16 marriage licenses last month. Nine to whites and 7 to colored.

The Aldermen, at their meeting Monday night, elected Mr. John X. Smith clerk to the board in place of Mr. D. McD. Grady resigned.

Goodwin's bridge is being completely torn down and a new one will soon be completed. The "distillery" bridge is also to be repaired.

Misses Mary MacRae, Nellie Morrison and Marceline Broadfoot spent yesterday in Wilmington, soliciting advertisements and subscriptions for the Ladies' Edition of the OBSERVER.

It seems to us that a great deal of unnecessary blowing is done by the A. C. L. engines while shifting in Redbone. It is especially annoying to several sick persons in that neighborhood.

Col. Hinsdale.

Our former townsman, Col. John W. Hinsdale, has greatly distinguished himself by his brilliant conduct of the case against the "graveyard" insurance swindlers at Beaufort.

When Register of Deeds, McNeill, went to open his office Monday morning he found a horseshoe hanging on the knob of the door. Mr. McNeill well deserves all the luck that is supposed to be attached to the horseshoe.

The Hon. Frank McNeill, ex-Solicitor of this district, has moved from Rockingham to Wilmington. We congratulate Wilmington and especially the members of its splendid bar association on securing such a prize as this able lawyer and honest Scotchman. He is indeed an acquisition that any city might be proud of.

Important Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the "Cumberland Monument Association" will take place on Monday afternoon next at 5 o'clock, in the parlors of the Hotel LaFayette. The president of the Association requests the OBSERVER to urge a full attendance, as the meeting will be of exceptional importance and interest.

News reached this city last week of the serious illness of Mr. Geo. Wightman, at Asheville. His aunt, Miss Mary Smith, immediately left for Asheville to attend him. It was a great shock to the entire community as he is a great favorite here. The daily telegrams as to his condition have been anxiously awaited by numerous friends. The latest telegram conveys the good news that he is much better and likely to rapidly recover.

Mr. A. S. Huske Offers To

The lady securing the largest number of subscribers to The Woman's Edition of the Fayetteville Observer one two-pound box of Royster's Fancy Candies, and a one-pound box to the lady securing the next highest number; and to the lady securing the largest amount of advertisements for The Woman's Edition of the Fayetteville Observer one two-pound box of Tenney's Bonbons and Chocolates, and a one-pound box to the lady securing the next highest amount.

Getting Ready for Fall.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School, held on Tuesday morning, the following was adopted as the grading for the coming session: 1st grade, Miss P. H. Matthews; 2nd grade, Miss Mary Lamb; 3rd grade, Miss Georgie B. Worth; 4th grade, Miss Mattie L. Sedberry; 5th grade, Mr. Jno. McLean; 6th grade, Miss Bettie W. Evans.

Work is to be immediately put on building and grounds, for their improvement, and thorough renovation by whitewashing, painting, etc.

"Without a Local Habitation or a Name."

Surely there is no town in the State which—on account of its great extent of territory, division by water courses, and length and number of streets—is more difficult for the stranger to "take in." But in no town is there less pains taken to give the uninformed wayfarer a guide to his footsteps and a clue to his bearings by signs or names to the streets. That very necessary nomenclature(?) would be matter of only a few dollars, and we hope that the city "powers that be" will have it done.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday.

The following commissioners were present: J. M. Lamb, chairman, W. D. Smith, Morris Hall, J. T. Sinclair, J. Hector Smith.

D. J. Breece was appointed fence commissioner in place of J. A. McLaurin, resigned.

A committee of three was appointed to take some preliminary steps in regard to building a new jail. J. M. Lamb, J. H. Smith and W. D. Smith are the committee.

The committee to audit the account of E. H. Evans, Tax Collector, for the year 1894–'95, approved his report and ordered it to be recorded.

The Board voted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Evans for the prompt and faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

The Register of Deeds presented the tax books for 1895, which were accepted and ordered to be turned over to the Sheriff for collection.

Commissioner W. D. Smith was instructed to have Taylor Hole and Silver Run bridges repaired.

Mr. Duncan Rose asked the county to subscribe for one thousand copies of his Book to advertise the resources of Cumberland. The Commissioners refused.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS: The Woman's Confederate Monument Association of Cumberland county have applied for the land or site known as the old court house site on St. James's Square in Fayetteville, to be used by them as a site for a monument to the Confederate dead of Cumberland county; be it

Resolved, That all the right, title and interest of the County of Cumberland in or to said land and site be offered for sale by public auction for cash after 30 days published notice, with the express reservation however of the brick, stone and all other old material in the old court house building which is not to be sold.

Chairman J. M. Lamb is authorized to make such sale and report same to the next meeting of the Commissioners for approval.

It being reported to the commissioners that the prisoners were making an extra effort to escape, the sheriff was instructed to place a guard around the jail for the night, and to make them secure by shackling them in the morning.

The Women's Edition.

On Thursday next, 12th inst., "The Women's Edition of the Fayetteville Observer" will—Providence, printers and the immense amount of work necessary to the accomplishment of the task permitting—present itself as a blushing aspirant for the reading public's approval.

Very modestly, will be held up to the contemplation of their friends this proof-sheet of the result of woman's brief novitiate in journalism. Doubtless it will fall short of perfection; nay, inexperience with the tools of the craft may conjure up a smile on the infallible lips of the dread newspaper expert.

But, all the same, the reader can turn over many pages of scores of columns of carefully edited and selected reading matter, at least conceived in pure heart and under the inspiration of a noble cause—all embellished with handsome illustrations, and enhanced in attractiveness by a tasteful typographic arrangement and make-up.

The large circulation of the "Women's Edition" should commend the issue to all business men; no better equivalent for their money will be offered in a long time—and advertisers should embrace the opportunity by handing in the matter for the foreman by Monday next at noon.

Single copies of the paper, 10 cents.

Garrason—Costin.

Last evening, at 9 o'clock, at the residence, on Haymount, of Capt. John H. Robinson, Mr. John Garrason, a prominent young business man of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Joanna Costin, the charming daughter of the late A. J. Costin and granddaughter of the late Dr. B. W. Robinson, with the beautiful and impressive Episcopal service, Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, Rector *Emeritus* of St. John's Church, performing the ceremony. The family hearthstone was the altar of Hymen—none the less beautiful that the solemn vows were breathed only in the small circle of loved relatives and friends.

After the ceremony the wedded couple and bridal party enjoyed a very elegant reception at the home of Capt. and Mrs. A. Garrason on Person street. The wedding gifts were numerous, useful and costly. The OBSERVER very cordially joins their many warm friends in invoking fortune's choicest blessing on young Mr. and Mrs. Garrason.

The best man was Mr. T. E. Cheek, of Durham, and the maid of honor was Miss Eliza Williams.

Death of Mrs. W. W. Vass.

The Raleigh papers record the death, on Sunday, of Mrs Lilius McDaniel Vass, wife of Major Vass, for many years treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Older residents of Fayetteville will recall the deceased lady as one of the three beautiful and accomplished daughters of the Reverend Dr. James McDaniel, who made the choir of the Baptist church in this city such a notable accompaniment to the eloquence of their father when he was its pastor.

The late Professor Henry Colton married the youngest of the daughters, and Professor Jones, of Chatham, who removed to Arkansas and then to the Indian Territory, the eldest.

Order of the Eastern Star.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star at Washington, N. C., Sept. 10–18, the C. F. and Y. V. R'y Co. will sell round trip tickets from competitive points as follows: From Greensboro, $9.90; Maxton, $8.70; Sanford, $8.60.

Raeford High School.

From what we can learn, Raeford High School, in the western part of the county, is an excellent institution and deserving of the wide patronage which it is receiving.

General Rules and Regulations of the Fayetteville Graded School.

The Superintendent wishes to inform the patrons that the daily session lasts from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., during which time there are two recesses giving ample time for healthful recreation.

Teachers are required to supervise the children at recess, and be on the lookout to prevent disorderly conduct or dangerous play.

All teachers shall exercise control over all pupils coming under their observation, in the rooms, on the play grounds, and on way to and from school, and during recess, whether pupils belong to their respective grades or not.

Teachers are required to be in their respective rooms at least fifteen minutes before the opening of school each morning. The doors shall be opened upon the ringing of the bell ten minutes before exercises begin.

Discipline should be used as a means to an end. Good order is essential to good work in the school room, and therefore must be maintained by each teacher. Use kind and persuasive methods until these fail, when harsher measures may be resorted to.

Pupils are expected and required to deport themselves as young ladies and gentlemen, and they will be treated as such until their conduct makes a change of treatment necessary.

Profane and indecent language will not be tolerated. The chewing and smoking of tobacco in the house and on the grounds are prohibited.

Pupils are required to go direct to and from school. No loitering on the school grounds, streets or roads will be allowed.

No pupil will be allowed to leave the premises during school hours without a written excuse from parents.

Pupils who injure or deface any school property must pay in full for all damages. Failing to do so, such pupil shall be suspended from school until damages are paid.

Excuses for absence or tardiness, and requests for dismission before the close of school, must be made to the teacher in writing or in person by the parent or guardian, each day.

A willing and cheerful compliance with these rules and regulations is reasonably expected from each pupil. When pupils fail to comply with any one of them, however, it shall be the duty of teachers to enforce obedience.

The hearty co-operation of parents is earnestly requested by teachers and board. Parents having cause of complaint respecting any matter pertaining to the school will please make their complaint to the Superintendent. Then, if not satisfied, they may lay the matter before the board. The board will hear no complaints that have not taken this course.

☞ Parents will please preserve the above rules for future reference.

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS,
Sup't.

Approved by:

A. B. WILLIAMS,
W. S. COOK,
J. M. LAMB, } Ex. Com.

Accident on the C. F. & Y. V. Friday.

An accident which came very near being a catastrophe, occurred 7 miles below this city on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad Friday evening. The parallel rod on the right side of Engine No. 6, the engine which was pulling the passenger train to Wilmington, broke in two and after whirling around frightfully for several seconds, smashed into the cab and knocked Engineer J. P. Monaghan's seat from under him. The brave man, in three successive attempts to blow for brakes, was knocked down each time.

Fireman Chas. Taylor made a desperate effort to apply the brakes, but was struck by flying timbers and thrown into a swamp. Meanwhile the engine was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour, but Mr. Monaghan stuck to his post and after repeated efforts finally succeeded in blowing for brakes. The signal was immediately obeyed and the train came to a standstill.

The first thing thought of was the fireman, the worse fears being entertained. A party of train hands and passengers went in search and found him alive though badly stunned.

Capt. Pemberton, conductor of the train, assisted by train hands and passengers, soon had the broken and twisted iron removed and the train was run back to this city by Mr. Monaghan, though he was severely hurt.

We are glad to state that engineer Monaghan and fireman Taylor have fully recovered from the effects of their terrible ride and are able to be about.

The OBSERVER reporter paid a visit to the county jail Tuesday, and was most courteously treated by the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and their assistants. He was taken through all the cells, and found them marvelously clean. The prisoners spoke loud in praise of the manner in which they were treated.

We were taken through the jail kitchen by Mr. S. W. Hall, the keeper, and found everything clean and bright. Dinner, consisting of bacon and peas, cornbread and cabbage, was being cooked at the time and looked very appetizing.

Altogether the condition of the jail, under the present circumstances, was a surprise to the reporter.

Notwithstanding the above, which is merely the work of kind-hearted officers, the county is sadly in need of a new jail, it being not a safe place for desperate criminals and inadequate in accommodations.

The first telephone used in North Carolina, and owned by Mr. Jno. D. Williams of this city, will be exhibited at the Atlanta Exhibition.

The first bale of cotton arrived here Saturday. It was shipped by A. J. McKinnon, of Maxton, and consigned to R. M. Nimocks,

Dr. J. Vance McGougan has been appointed Health Officer by the Board of Health.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Jno. McRae has returned to Nashville, Tennessee.

Rev. P. R. Law, of Lumber Bridge, was in the city last week.

Mr. De Brutz Cutlar, of Wilmington, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. W. G. Gilbert, of Wilmington, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Maggie McPherson, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Maggie McNeill.

Mrs. W. H. Pemberton is visiting Col. Pemberton's family on Bow street.

Mr. Jno. D. Williams has returned from Mt. Airy much improved in health.

We regret to report that the health of Mrs. Dr. W. C. McDuffie is not improving.

Miss Fannie Williams has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Wilmington.

Mr. Thos. Kenan left Monday for Chapel Hill to attend the University of North Carolina.

We regret to state that Mr. Joseph Monaghan remains in about the same condition, critically ill.

Mrs. E. T. B. Glenn will arrive to-day from Americus, Ga., to visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Pemberton.

Mrs. H. L. Cook and children have returned from Carolina Beach, where they have been spending the summer.

Ex-Sheriff Hector McEachern and Mr. J. H. McEachern, two of Robeson's most prominent farmers, were in town last week.

Mr. C. G. Cain, we are sorry to learn, is quite sick. His daughter, Mrs. Boney, of Rocky Mount, is filling his place at the Court House.

Mr. R. E. Barnes, of Raleigh, formerly connected with the C. F. & Y. V. railroad in this city, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jno. D. Williams on Rowan street.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb is delightfully combining pleasure with the business of his trip North, having just made a visit to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Milligan at Pottsville, Pa.

We had the pleasure of a call from Editor McDiarmid, of the Robesonian, last week. Mr. McDiarmid was accompanying his charming wife to Mt. Airy, where she will spend several weeks.

A Wholesale Jail Delivery Frustrated.

Deputy Sheriff Autry discovered Sunday a conspiracy among certain prisoners to break jail. A dumb waiter in the shape of a rope was seen passing up and down from the southwest upper cell to the cell below. A watch was set, and knives, files and a rope ladder were seen successively to pass up or down. When the watchers were fully satisfied that everything was ripe for a break, a note which came down from the upper cell, occupied by Carlton Watson, was captured by the officers. It was as follows:

"Send up the new saw and I will sharpen it for you. I don't think I can make it through the floor; the cross planks are 1½ inches thick, and I cannot find any dividing line between them. They must be nailed down in a diagonal shape. I am sure you can make it by taking a monkey wrench and unscrewing the bolt on my door, the lock will then come off and then I can use the monkey wrench on the other bolts.

"Men for God sake lets leave here some way, that penitentiary is the devil almost. I have been there, and ought to know something about it if any one does. When I send a note down tear it up as soon as read. If that fellow gets out to-day beg him not to give us away. O. K."

The fellow referred to was a colored man in for cost.

The lower cell was occupied by Wm. McGill, Hermon Wilson, Elisha Reid, Ed. Robinson and Jno. Smith, all colored.

It is evident that Watson was doing the head work and the negroes were to use their muscles as directed.

On searching the cells, a rope ladder, two case knives, a file, several nails and matches were found. The rope ladder was 31 feet long and beautifully plaited.

A great deal of credit is due to Capt. Autry, Deputy Culbreth and Keeper Hall for the prompt discovery of the conspiracy.

Watson and three of the negroes were put in irons Monday.

Fayetteville Graded School.

The OBSERVER reminds its readers that the fall session of the Fayetteville Graded School commences on Thursday, 19th inst. So admirably had the Superintendent, Miss Matthews, done her work during the past year, and so faithful and conscientious had she been in the performance of all her duties, that at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees she was re-elected by acclamation to the position. The other teachers, her efficient co-laborers, are also re-elections—evidence of the general satisfaction with their services, and the school opening is propitious.

The two entertainments given during the Spring certainly greatly entertained the public, but they had a deeper object than the general amusement. Important additions have been made to the school furniture and appliances through the proceeds of those entertainments, and every incentive to study will be placed before the pupil.

Japanese Liver Pellets draw the blood from the head to the stomach, thereby curing sick headache and cleansing the complexion. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS. We Offer You a REMEDY Which INSURES Safety of Life to Mother and Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before birth of her first child, she did not suffer from CRAMPS or PAINS—was quickly relieved at the critical hour suffering but little—she had no pains afterward and her recovery was rapid.
E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed Free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A High Grade School for Girls.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

As a loyal citizen of Fayetteville I write to present the following facts to our people with reference to the establishment here of a high-grade school for girls.

1. The Presbytery of Fayetteville at its next meeting will consider bids for the establishment of a school for girls to be within its bounds and under its control. The Presbytery comprises the counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Moore, Chatham, Harnett and Johnston, with 77 churches and 45,000 members and adherents. Nine-tenths of this membership is within 35 miles of Fayetteville, which is also the geographical and railroad centre of the Presbytery.

2. It is proposed to establish a school which shall be under Presbyterian influence—but not sectarian. It is not to be a money-making institution, but is to be run as cheaply as the salaries of first-class teachers will allow. The endorsement of Presbytery will be worth—probably—50 pupils each year. The earnestness with which this school is being advocated promises a large patronage. Red Springs, for instance, will offer $2,000 in money and a site in order to secure the school, and all denominations are working together for it.

As interested in the school I believe that Fayetteville is the best place for it. As interested in Fayetteville I believe that the school would be of great advantage to the city.

It will bring money to Fayetteville. Every patron of the school will spend more or less money here and the school itself will be a large consumer of supplies. It will keep money in Fayetteville. If we can have as good a school as this is in the State, no parent will need to send his daughter away from home.

It will enable many to secure an education for their girls who would be unable to pay their board elsewhere.

A meeting of the public spirited citizens of Fayetteville is called at the Market House Friday, September 6th, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of considering this matter and takwhat action is deemed advisable.

A. J. MCKELWAY.

This is Right.

Clinton Democrat.]

It looks like a convention on the silver question, in which democrats could participate with perfect consistency, should be called by the State Democratic Executive Committee, if called at all. A call by outsiders for a silver meeting in which W. A. Guthrie and possibly Senator Butler may be as much at home as any others, looks somewhat out of order.

The third party is on its last legs as a national organization and will soon give up the ghost. Mr. Butler and his ambitious cohorts are striving to form a new party for which there is no present necessity except to save themselves from the innocuous desuetude of private life. They hope to form it from the popular sentiment for silver. The Democratic party has gone on record for silver in this State; for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1. No other party can go any further. At its next convention it will no doubt declare for silver again, and in the same way as before.

A silver convention ordered by the executive committee would be of questionable wisdom just now, because there is no need for it, and a convention called by outsiders would be plainly unwise, and does not deserve democratic encouragement.

The September *Home and Country*, New York, is a veritable picture gallery. Among other illustrations are individual portraits of thirty-eight beautiful women which are taken from paintings in the Royal Gallery at Munich. They comprise the "Favorites of the King," and it is said that Ludwig I., King of Bavaria, left no greater monument than this famous gallery—the counterpart of which can nowhere on the earth be found. Certainly he was an excellent judge of femiaine beauty. You will say so when you have consulted *Home and Country*, for September. Published by Jos. W. Kay, 149–153 Leonard Street, New York. Subscription, $1.00 a year.

A Western editor, says Newspaperdom, is said to have hit upon a plan to keep subscriptions paid up, that takes the cake. Every time a delinquent subscriber is mentioned in his paper his name is inverted, for example: "uqop souop and wife are speuding a few days in New York." Every other subscriber understands what it means, and there is a grand rush to get right side up again.

The Shakers have made a great hit. Their Digestive Cordial is said to be the most successful remedy for stomach troubles ever introduced. It immediately relieves all pain and distress after eating, builds up the feeble system and makes the weak strong.

The fact is foods properly digested are better than so-called tonics. The Cordial not only contains food already digested, but is a digester of other foods. Food that is not digested does more harm than good. People who use the Cordial insure the digestion of what food they eat and in this way get the benefit of it and grow strong.

The little pamphlets which the Shakers have sent druggists for free distribution, contain much interesting information on the subject of dyspepsia.

LAXOL is not a mixture of drugs. It is nothing but Castor Oil made palatable.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is the one great blood purifier.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength, and happiness.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

A clear, soft, rosy complexion is the desire of every lady. Why not give Johnson's Oriental Soap a trial. There is nothing to compare with it as a skin beautifier. Two cakes in a package, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Sick Headache
Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day administered on the Estate of M. D. Clarke (deceased) hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against the Estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of September, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

KATIE W. CLARKE, Administratrix of M. D. Clarke, dec'd.

J. G. SHAW, Att'y.
Sept. 2, 1895.

NOTICE.

I will, on Saturday, October 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the old court house door, offer for sale at public auction for cash, all the right, title and interest of the County of Cumberland of, in, or to the piece of land known as the old court house site in St. James's Square, in the City of Fayetteville N. C., with the express reservation of the brick, stone, and all other material in the old court house building.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners
JAMES M. LAMB, Chairman.

Sept 3, 1895 4t

FALL OF 1895.

Call and see for self the many new designs of WOOLENS that are now out. You can make a better selection by seeing the goods in the piece.

My stock now embraces the latest styles in Unfinished Worsted Suitings.
Corduroy Suitings.
Thibet Suitings.
Silk Mixed Suitings.
Clay Mixture Suitings.
Cheviot Suitings.
Cassimere Suitings.
Black and Blue Worsteds.
Uniform Cloths.
Chinchillas, Montagnacs.

Remember I know the style, and when you get a suit from me and go to another city, it will be a great comfort to know you have on a stylish suit and it fits you bang up.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
COME AND BE CONVINCED OF THAT FACT.

W. A. CRAWFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
under the N. C. Baptist Publishing Office.

N. B.—CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
Ladies' Jackets of every description.
Binding, Cleaning and Pressing done at short notice.

J. J. WARD,
128 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
PRODUCE BUSINESS.

HE GUARANTEES HIGHEST MARKET PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.
8–29–95 3m

CALL ON OR LEAVE YOUR ORDER WITH THE UNDERSIGNED FOR "LADY THOMPSON" STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FANCY GROCERIES.

SOMETHING TO EAT?

A question that often presents itself to the careful housekeeper, and where to get it?

CALL WHERE A CORDIAL WELCOME AWAITS YOU ALWAYS,

and supply your pantry with the delicacies and substantials of life.

HAY STREET GROCER.
A. S. HUSKE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"AT ACTUAL COST."

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

I will offer my entire stock
—OF—
FINE CLOTHING
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
AT COST,

as I need the room for incoming Fall Stock.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

EDUCATIONAL. | EDUCATIONAL.

RAEFORD INSTITUTE.

Preparatory and High School for boys and girls; in Scotch Irish settlement famed for health and high-toned morality; five miles from railroad; no temptations to vice or extravagance; accommodations for fifty boarders; all pupils under immediate supervision of Principal; thorough instruction in all departments; students prepared for practical life or advanced standing in college or university; charges moderate.

First term opens SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1895. For further information apply to the Principal,
J. M. MOORE, A. M., Raeford, N. C.

MRS. MORROW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
HAYMOUNT.

Fall Term begins September 3rd, 1895.

PRIMARY, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.

This school offers special advantages in Music, Art, Languages and Social Culture. Board and tuition at moderate terms.

For circulars address
MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
8–1–95 Fayetteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY having been reorganized and thoroughly equipped will reopen

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

—The school under its *new* management will be known as the—

Fayetteville Military Academy.

Every possible facility will be utilized for the training and instruction of boys and young men in all the branches usually taught in a high grade school, including Military Tactics and a BUSINESS COURSE. Certificate admits to various Colleges and Universities. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Careful attention to morals and manners.

The Principal, for eight (8) years co-Principal of Horner School, Oxford, and a teacher of long experience, will be assisted by a corps of well qualified teachers holding full diplomas from the leading Institutions of the country. The Principal and Instructors live in same building with the Cadets—ready at all times to assist them in every possible way. Parents will find here a *maximum advantage at a minimum cost.* Those who intend entering the next session, will please notify us as early as practical. For prospectus or any further information apply to

COL. T. J. DREWRY, C. E., Principal.
or W. S. DREWRY, Ph. B. M. A.,
Associate Principal.

Wilson Military Academy.

In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."

The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.

With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.

The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.

The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address

Major J. W. YEREX,
6–20–95 4m WILSON, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS COLLEGE WILL BEGIN

SEPTEMBER 5th.

EXAMINATIONS AT COUNTY SEATS FIRST SATURDAY IN AUGUST.

Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres.,
7–18–95 Raleigh, N. C.

University of North Carolina

COMPRISES THE UNIVERSITY,
THE COLLEGE,
THE LAW AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS,
AND THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

Tuition $60.
35 Teachers, 471 Students.
Address PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C., for Catalogue and handbook on "University Education."

PEACE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Unsurpassed in Thoroughness, Location, Equipment, Faculty, Furniture and Fare.

No superior work done anywhere, North or South. Board, tuition, one music and two hours practice $275 a year.

Opens SEPTEMBER 11, 1895
Send for catalogue.
6–20–95 3m JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., (Univ. Va.) Raleigh, N. C.

HEAD EASY. "The Greatest Remedy on Earth"
ASK YOUR Druggist for It. —FOR— HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer, Oxford, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SCHOOL YEAR WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,
7–4–95 3m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

H. H. H.

WE HAVE COMPLETED TAKING
INVENTORY OF STOCK,
and have made out quite a list of goods that we are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
We must close out these goods to make room
For Fall Purchases.
We will be glad to furnish a list of these goods to parties in want of anything in our line. In many instances these goods are
Offered at Less than Cost.
—THEY MUST GO.—
We will be glad to send these lists by mail to any one wanting them.

Huske Hardware House.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ. Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

THINACURA
FOR THIN PEOPLE
Are you thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing NO ARSENIC, and absolutely harmless.

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The THINACURA CO., 949 Broadway, New York.
8-22-95 4t

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Robert O. Whitaker and his wife Emma H. Whitaker, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, North Carolina, in Book W, No. 4, at page 11, the following lot will be exposed for sale at public auction, viz:

The House and Lot in which the said Robert O. Whitaker now resides, the same being situated on Cool Spring Alley, adjoining the lot known as the E. T. McKethan residence, and the residence lots of A. A. McKethan and C. D. Sedberry. For better description see the mortgage deed recorded as above stated.

Place of Sale: Fayetteville, N. C., at the Court House door.

Time of Sale: September 27th, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms: Cash.

S. H. MACRAE, Attorney
for the Mortgagee.
8-29-95

Administrator's Notice and Commissioner's Sale.

In a proceeding in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., against Kate Bryant, Adam McAllister and wife Mary Jane, and others as heirs and devisees of W. S. Bryant, sold, an order was made on the 27th of August, 1895, granting to the undersigned administration with the will annexed, and by said order, he was appointed and authorized as Commissioner to sell a lot of land, containing about 3 acres, near the western limits of Fayetteville, being the lot on which said W. S. Bryant lived and died, and described in deed of W. J. Tolar and wife to him, as registered in Book "K," No. 3, page 253, and in accordance with said order said land will be offered for sale by public auction for cash at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock.

N. W. RAY, Adm'r and Com'r.
Aug. 27, 1895.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Mexican Mustang Liniment
for
Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
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Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.
Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

A Thankless Job.

Atlanta Constitution.]

There must shortly be, as every sensible man must see, a contest between the New York banks and the bond syndicate that has made such wonderful profits out of the people of the United States since last February. When, in accordance with the natural laws of trade under the single gold standard, importers and exporters find a profit of $3,000 in exporting a million of gold, in place of buying bills of exchange, it is not to be expected that there will be any hesitation in sending gold out. Self-interest is at the bottom of all business transactions. In the face of it, all patriotism dies out, and the general interest of the public must take a back seat.

The New York banks can supply a certain amount of gold, but when there is a tendency, as at present, to overdraw this certain amount and send it out they will finally refuse to surrender their supply to the syndicate. We are free from criticising the bond combination. We leave them to those who take a narrow view of the condition of affairs. The syndicate has done and is doing the best it can do under the circumstances. It has made an immense profit out of the infamous and unlawful ruling of the administration that the silver dollar is not as good as the gold dollar—out of the infamous and unprecedented decision that the note holder and not the government has the option of demanding the form of money in which the note shall be redeemed. But, from a business point of view, the immense profits of the syndicate are altogether legitimate. When those who are administering the affairs of a great government bankrupt the treasury by rulings that are infamous and unlawful, it is to be expected that they will pay a heavy price for the capital mistakes they make. In this instance, however—and more's the pity—the price that the administration has to pay must come, in the end, out of the hard earnings of the common people, whose capacity to earn has been reduced more than one-half by the operations of the single gold standard.

As all sensible men must see, there will shortly come a period when the syndicate will not be able to replace the gold that exporters take out of the treasury. There is a limit to the proceeding. No conservative banker will consent to deplete his own specie reserve by placing it where it can be carted out of the country, unless he can realize a very handsome profit by the transaction. The syndicate can pay a profit now, but it cannot, in justice to itself, make the present scheme continual and progressive.

The upshot of the whole business will be a new issue of bonds. The people, and not the bankers, will be mulcted, and we shall hear a good deal about the courage and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland. But how much courage does it require for a president who has wholly surrendered to the gold men to tax the people by a heavy issue of bonds?

Historic Trophies.

Troy Press.]

Arranged in a semicirele around the flagstaff at the Watervliet arsenal are 76 pieces of ordnance captured at different times by the United States from the British during the Revolutionary war. Strange as it may seem, no record of their capture has been kept by the government. Many of these trophies are of peculiar construction and would compare very unfavorably with the field guns made in the arsenal gunshops at the present time. Through exposure to the elements many of the guns have become bright green in color. Eight of them are known to have been captured at Saratoga in 1777. There is one 24-pounder howitzer with these marks on the chase: "Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. A. Schatch Facit, 1748." This gun is embellished with two crowns and the monogram "G. R."

There is a 12-pounder with marks on the chase similar to the gun described. On the breech are the words, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," "Dieu et mon droit." It has dragon handles and is embellished with crown, rampant lion and arms of Great Britain. The third cannon is a 12-pounder made in 1760. There is a 12 pounder with the inscription: "The Right Honorable Lord George Sackville, Lt. General, and the rest of the principal officers of Her Majesty's ordnance. Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777." Its date of manufacture is 1759. Another 12-pounder was made in 1760. An 8-inch howitzer bears the date of 1758. An 8-inch mortar is among the trophies, it having been made in 1758. A 24 pounder Coehorn mortar is another of the collection.

India's Intelligent Women.

Mrs. Annie Besant's observations of women in India, during a recent visit to that country, led her to think them very intelligent, and while their standards and methods of education differ materially from those in other countries, according to their own estimate of learning, many of the women are highly educated. Reading and writing are not a part of their education, however, as all their knowledge is acquired from "pundits," who go from house to house every week to give oral instruction in philosophy and literature to the entire household, so the memory is wonderfully strengthened by his process of training the mind quickly to grasp and retain all the information entirely independent of books for reference.

Indian women are peculiarly simple and childish in character, yet very different from Europeans of the same class. Northern and southern India, says Mrs. Besant, are two distinct countries in all the laws and customs which affect women. In the north the "Purdah" is in full power, and the women look upon any publicity as an outrage, while in the south their position is quite different, yet men and women do not meet freely in society. Mothers and grandmothers have great influence and authority in the family and home life, and in outside affairs as well, for an Indian will not act in a public matter against the advice of either one. In southern India very young children are married, and if the infant husband dies his youthful widow can never marry again.

Fasted Three Years.

London Graphic.]

A famous Hindoo fasting man has just passed away in India. Some years ago he appeared at Trevandrum and sat down under a bayan tree to spend his time in contemplation. At first he ate at long intervals, but the fasts extended till at last he ate nothing for three years. He simply sat huddled before a fire, deaf to all speech and sounds. He was worshiped almost as a god, and when he died was buried with curious ceremonies. A hundred cocoanuts were broken on his skull to make a crack for the soul to escape.

The fountain that the municipality of Geneva, Swizerland, has recently established at the entrance of the port of that city is certainly the largest fountain that exists upon the surface of the globe, since it is no less than 300 feet in height. It may be seen from a great distance in clear weather, detaching itself like a great white sail flapping through the effects of the wind.

The right of a woman to vote in parish meetings of the Episcopal church in Maine was granted at the diocesan convention, held in Portland a few weeks ago, by a vote of 16 to 14. The right to hold office in the church is still withheld.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

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OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

PANSY COTTAGE N°. 12. This cottage contains 5 rooms besides attic and bath room, and can be built for $1400.
Plans are engraved on fine bond paper.
If a more moderate priced cottage is desired you will be interested in the

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For persons of more moderate means we have prepared plans and specifications of the

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A complete set of either of these plans—except Evergreen, which contains four sheets—consists of five sheets 14x25 inches, each, all beautifully engraved on fine paper.

THE ROSEBUD, NO. 20.

Sheet No. 1 consists of views of front elevation, perspective and interior sectional views.
Sheet No. 2 consists of front and side elevation views.
Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.
Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.
Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.00 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of all readers.

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Used in moderation, it is a sure specific for indigestion, for general debility, for insomnia, for mental depression.

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I am now corresponding with reliable and responsible parties who desire to establish and operate in the South

POULTRY FARMS, VINEYARDS, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS AND CREAMERIES.

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Will be pleased to hear from any one who may have special inducements to offer to secure any or all of these people, since they are the classes of immigrants we need. Address
NEWTON H. SMITH, Manager,
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Yours for trade and fair dealing,
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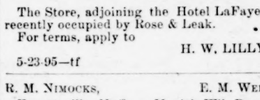
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.



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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLLEY RAIL'Y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect June 23rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:99 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS
at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS
at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.
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General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.			A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	.....	6 35
Leave Goldsboro.	2 55	.....	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	.....	10 00
	P. M.			A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	.....
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.			
	P. M.			
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager, JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager

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Headstones
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Fayetteville Observer.

Woman's Edition

Somewhere the granite sleeping lies,
Within the bosom of the Earth,
That some day proudly shall arise
And grandly tell its story.
Rugged, massive, waiting long,
Like some great thought before its birth,
It shall awake and sing its song—
Shall sing its song of glory.

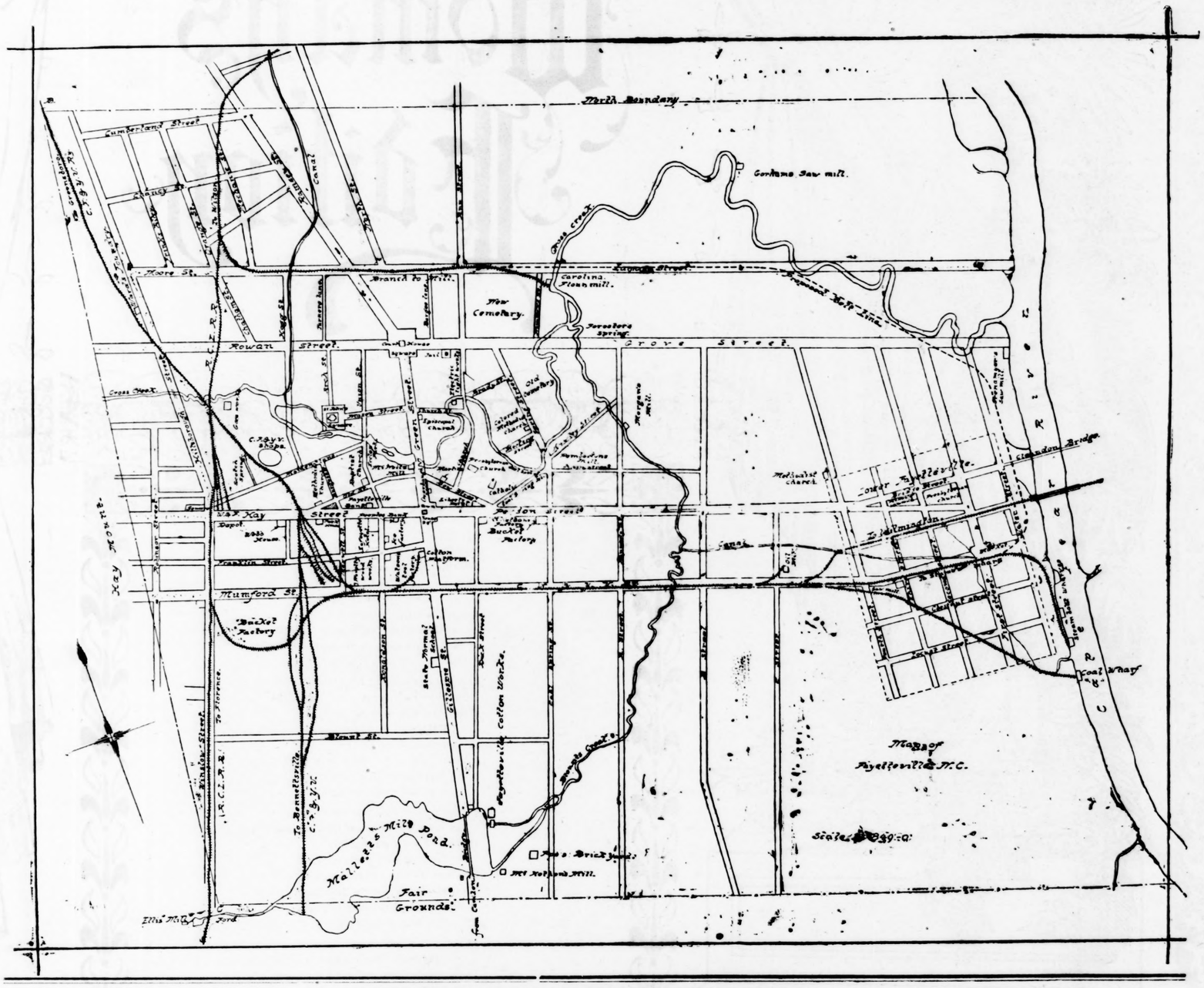
This word, proceeding from God's mouth,
Our shaft shall speak in tenderest tone.
O men and women of the South,
Maids and youths and sages,
'Tis sweetest sound that ever stirred
Your hearts! We offer you no *stone*,
But a *voice* that sends a word
Sounding down the ages.

Patria! 'Tis a word that thrills
The heart with love and life and tears.
Patria! 'Tis a word that fills
The soul with pure emotion.
Man does not live by bread alone,
And stronger grows the heart that hears,
In this transfigured shaft of stone,
The story of devotion—

Devotion to a holy cause
Unto the death. For death them found,
These stalwart men and fair-haired boys,
The battle's billows breasting.
The best our land could give were these—
* * * * * *
But over the river under the trees
These faithful souls are resting.

With us their memory never dies.
They gave their lives for this Southland.
Then, rugged granite rock, arise,
Arise, and tell thy story.
And the Ages yet unborn
Shall honor this brave patriot band,
And shall with garlands fair adorn
The shaft that sings of glory.

—*Mrs. J. C. MacRae.*



MAP OF FAYETTEVILLE.